"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair, light west winds to-morrow.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,947. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT WOULD ENFORCE TRUST LAW RIGIDLY

Many Concerns Warned That They Are Liable Under It—No Amendment Planned.

AID IN FEDERAL CHARTERS

Corporations Merely Technically Offenders Under Sherman Act May Thus Find a Secure Status.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In Administration circles it is not expected that the special message dealing with the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which was promised in the annual message of the President, will be forthcoming much, if any, before the holiday recess. The President is now very much occupied in reaching his decision on the question, "what is whisky," which has been in controversy ever since the enactment of the Pure Food law, and it is not probable that he will get at the preparation of his special messages before the whisky decision is rendered. He has read all of the 1,200 printed pages of the testimony taken in the last hearings before Solicitor General Bowers, and is now busy with the arguments of counsel, so that the decision may be expected before very long.

When the special message on the Sherman law does come there is reason for believing that it will have the effect of making a good many men who do not now consider themselves amenable to the anti-trust law sit up and take notice. It is certain that in Administration circles there is no little concern over the fact that the business world generally does not more thoroughly comprehend the far-reaching and all-embracing provisions of the Sherman law.

Numerous gentlemen have come to Washington in the last few weeks to point out to members of the Administration the fact—as they see it—that their business does not contravene that statute. The plea has been that "We do not practice larceny, we do not burn or steal, nor do we use false weights; we do not seek to monopolize the business in our products, and we do not ask for more than 7 or 8 per cent. profits. Where is the line that separates us from the combinations that do one or all of these things?"

The answer that these gentlemen have been getting is that there is no such line as they seek. Whether their combinations do 60 per cent. of the business in their lines in the United States or only 20 per cent., and whether their profit is 7 per cent. or 27 per cent., or only 2 per cent. is not the test. The test, as was pointed out very lucidly in Judge Sanborn's opinion in the Standard Oil case, is whether the necessary effect of the combination is to restrain trade or not. If it does the combination is illegal, and certain gentlemen have been flatly informed, when they made inquiry as to themselves, that their particular concerns were certainly within the denunciation of the statute.

It is apparent to the legal members of the Administration that there is not a sufficiently clear comprehension of this situation among the business men of the country, and it is quite likely that the forthcoming special message will have something to say about it which will tend to cause the business world generally to give more painstaking attention to the subject.

The strong desire of President Taft, as was evidenced clearly in his message yesterday, is to support and conserve legitimate business interests to the full ability of the Administration. It will be found, however, that he is just as intent upon enforcing the law against any and all concerns that in the opinion of the Administration are not legitimate—that is, in this case, which violate the Sherman law.

There is evident in Administration circles a perfect complacency with regard to the action of the Supreme Court on appeal by the Standard Oil Company from the Sanborn decision. The confidence expressed by Attorney General Wickersham that that decision will be upheld by the highest court is fully shared by other legal members of the Administration. It is not going too far to say that when the decision of the Supreme Court has been made, if it does uphold the Circuit Court, a new line of action will be entered upon that will go considerably further than anything which has yet been accomplished.

The drastic character of the Sherman Law is fully appreciated by the Administration. There is reason for saying, however, that the lawyers in the Administration are satisfied that it is a good law, which does not need amendment to make it thoroughly effective. Attorney General Wickersham, for instance, is of the opinion that a great deal of good can be accomplished by effective action under it. There was a time when President Taft believed that it might be wise to limit the denunciation of the Law to certain combinations. Recent circumstances seem to have satisfied him that such a move is not necessary, but he seems still to be of opinion that some form of relief from the drastic denunciation of the existing law is necessary for the large class of corporations which now violate the letter of the Sherman Law without being either criminal in intent or injurious to business in effect.

The President does not believe that the inclusion of the definition "unreasonable" in the denunciation of the law would work a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It has been pointed out by the Attorney General that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court have practically been based upon such a construction of the statute. The real recourse of the business world, in the words of one of the legal members of the Administration, is to "quit fooling about what their competitors are trying to do, and get down to doing business in the good old-fashioned way, giving competition the play that it should have naturally. Then if one fellow tries to beat out the others by underselling let him stick to it until he loses himself at it."

Obviously that recourse will not appeal strongly to the advocates of the present day style of combination. It probably will not have to be tried. It will not be surprising if the forthcoming special message proposes an alternative that will be quite as effective in affording relief from the drastic denunciation of the Sherman law and much more acceptable to the business world of to-day. The indications now are that this method will be some form of voluntary national incorporation.

Whether the plan will be worked out in detail or not is not now known. But it is evident that the situation which obtains at present is no more satisfactory to the Administration than it is to business generally. The practical effect of the court decisions under the Sherman law to-day is to leave to the President the question of what combinations shall be proceeded against and what shall not.

It throws the entire responsibility upon the President alone. But a system of voluntary Federal incorporation can probably be devised which would operate to bring those combinations which "do not steal or burn" within the pale of legitimacy under even a strict construction of the law, and not only narrow the range of that sort of responsibility upon the President but increase the certainty of successful prosecution of willful offenders without the danger of paralyzing business generally, which unquestionably would attend any general action under the Sherman law as it stands.

You can't buy a better button than the KREMENTZ One Piece—there's none so good. —Adv.

NEW COMET JUST A TRAMP.

Daniel, the Discoverer, Says It Appears to be Roving Around Slowly.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Mr. Daniel, Princeton's successful comet seeker, took a long look at his third and latest celestial discovery to-night. He found that it would require some careful calculating to determine how far from the earth the comet is and where the wanderer is going.

"I found the comet moving slowly, apparently toward the north again to-night," said Mr. Daniel. "It has no tail, so far as I can see at the present time, but that is not unusual. You can guess as well as I how far the comet is from the earth. It might be 50,000,000 miles, and it might be 250. Neither can I tell whether it is coming toward or going away from the earth, or how big it is. All these facts will have to be determined after the orbit of the comet has been determined."

Mr. Daniel is known to the entire student body because he assists in taking up the identity cards at chapel. The news of his discovery was received with pride by the undergraduates. It is hinted that when the discoverer is through with the Thaw fellowship in astronomy there will be a place for him in the Faculty.

TROLLEY FARES DOUBLED.

New Haven's Schedule on Its New Westchester Line Causes Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which to-day took over the Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck trolley road, posted a new schedule of fares which caused a shock to passengers along the lines in Westchester County.

The company now charges 5 cents for each town it passes through, the same as it does on the other trolley lines it owns. The increase caused many passengers to rebel, and the Italian workmen who travel on the early cars were particularly noisy with their protests.

The company must have anticipated trouble, for on each division it had four "bouncers," and when a passenger became obstreperous they quickly put him off. The bouncers had been carefully drilled. The head man delivered a short talk to the passengers of each car, explaining the increase of fare, and advising every one to pay without making trouble. He then read an order from the Public Service Commission approving the increase.

Six passengers are said to have been ejected during the day.

Under the new schedule the fare will be 20 cents from Tarrytown to Mamaroneck instead of 10 cents as formerly. The fare on the line running to Mount Vernon has not been changed, but remains at 5 cents as far as Tuckahoe.

MRS. TEAL STAYS FREE.

Court Dismisses Indictments Against Stage Manager's Wife.

Maurice B. Blumenthal announced last night that Judge Foster of General Sessions had granted yesterday his motion as counsel for Mrs. Margaret Teal, wife of Ben Teal, a stage manager, for a dismissal of the indictment against her charging her with subornation of perjury in the Frank Gould divorce case. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion.

This action follows the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals that the facts upon which Mrs. Teal was indicted and tried did not constitute a crime under the laws of this State, and that she should never have been tried. Only recently Mrs. Teal was released from Blackwell's Island Prison, having served part of her year's sentence.

"Mrs. Teal has instructed me to take up the question of recovering money damages against those responsible for her awful experience," said Mr. Blumenthal. "I have not yet decided just what course to pursue, and will not determine upon any definite plan or whether I shall take any action for the next few days."

IN HIS DEAD FATHER'S NAME.

Day-Old Baby Baptised Over Parent's Coffin—Dying Mother Near.

A baptismal and funeral service followed each other in quick succession yesterday afternoon at the home in Chester Park, Queens, of Frederick Albright, who was killed on Sunday night by a train in the Hudson River tunnel.

Held over the coffin containing the body of his father, and with his mother lying at the point of death in an upper room, a day old son of the couple was baptised in the name borne by his father. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Eckert of the Woodhaven German Lutheran Church of Woodhaven, and mourners waiting the burial services joined in the responses.

The doors leading from the room in which the services were held to the sick room above were left open so that the words that gave identity to a new life and committed to the grave a life that was finished were borne to the sorrowing wife and mother.

TOOK LOST GEMS TO OWNER.

Customs Inspector Went to Richmond Hill to Restore Subway Find.

Nathan Zaidens, a jeweler of 2,402 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, is going to recommend De Witt Whiteman, a Customs Inspector, living at 26 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, to Commissioner Loeb for promotion. Mr. Zaidens left a satchel containing several diamond and ruby rings in a Subway train Sunday night. Mr. Whiteman found them and journeyed all the way to Richmond Hill to return them.

Mr. Whiteman refused a reward for "common honesty," as he called it.

WATSON WILL NOT SPEAK.

English Poet Withdraws Acceptance of Philadelphia Club's Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—William Watson, the English poet, author of "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," will not address the Contemporary Club at its meeting on Jan. 10. A letter from Mr. Watson to that effect was received to-day by the President of the organization, Dr. W. W. Keen.

After a meeting of the Executive Committee of the club in Dr. Keen's house, at which there were present Prof. Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, Vice President of the Club; H. Labarre Jayne, Treasurer; Roland S. Morris, Mrs. Owen Wister, Coleman Sellers, jr., and Miss Elizabeth Fisher, a statement was issued conveying this information:

"Mr. Watson accepted by cable the telegraphed invitation to address the Contemporary Club on Jan. 10. On arriving in this country and finding that the address was to be extemporaneous and to be open to discussion, Mr. Watson withdrew his acceptance."

AND YOU CAN SLEEP while you save a day. Leave via New York Central Lines at 2:45 P. M. for St. Louis and arrive next day at 1:45 P. M. on the Southwestern Limited. Phone 6310 Madison.—Adv.

GAYNOR ASSAILS GIVERS OF BRIBES

Men Who Corrupt Tax Officials Should Be Dealt with Without Mercy, He Says.

A COVERT SLAP AT CROKER

Square Deal Promised to Business Men in the New City Government by Mayor-Elect at Southern Society Dinner.

Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson told some 1,500 Southerners who attended the annual dinner of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night some interesting facts concerning the nativity of the great men of the civil war, both on the Union and Confederate sides. The Secretary showed that a large percentage of the Southern heroes, among them Albert Sidney Johnston and "Joe" Wheeler, had more Northern than Southern blood in their veins, and that among the great Northern captains the South had produced Farragut, Thomas, and a host of others.

Mayor-elect Gaynor, another of the speakers, told what is the outlook for good government in this city and promised "with every fibre of his being" to make the next four years' government of New York City honest and respectable and to lift it up in every way possible. United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator of Oklahoma, also spoke, as did also Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton. These were the only speakers.

William G. McAdoo, the President of the society, was the toastmaster and among those seated on the dais with him were J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, Paul D. Cravath, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, J. C. McReynolds, and Major Edward Owen.

In introducing Secretary Dickinson Mr. McAdoo referred to other guests at his table, one of whom was Mr. Morgan. When he mentioned Mr. Morgan as one of the country's great men the great crowd rose and gave the financier such a hearty round of cheers that he had to get up and bow his thanks. Mr. McAdoo tried to persuade him to speak, but he would not be tempted because, as Mr. McAdoo expressed it, he had within him "the microbe of modesty."

Secretary Dickinson's Speech.

Secretary Dickinson read his speech from manuscript, his subject being "The Invasion of the North by the South."

"We should on all proper occasions," said the Secretary, "as Americans, express patriotic sentiments; but I believe that the time has come when there is not only no good ground for, but conclusive reason against, giving special emphasis as Southerners to such declarations."

Secretary Dickinson emphasized the warmth of the welcome that the North had extended to the Southerner who journeyed north after the war, which, he added, "would have been impossible but for the generous sympathy, help, and confidence extended to them by the people with whom they had cast their fortunes.

"If there had not been a great change of sentiment and party support in the North," Secretary Dickinson said, "mainly induced by their sense of the wrongs inflicted upon the South after the cessation of hostilities, the re-establishment of local political control by the Southern people could never have come peacably, and we would have been forever barred from effective participation in national affairs."

Where the Fighters Came From.

Secretary Dickinson surprised a lot of those present when he said that a great error was created when it was said that the civil war had been a clash of men, one representing the Southern and the other the Northern blood. He said that there were four Major Generals, seventeen Brigadier Generals, and one Lieutenant General, who served in the Southern Army, who were born in Northern States.

Cooper, the ranking officer of the Southern armies, he showed was a New Yorker. Albert Sidney Johnson was the son of a Connecticut father, while Kirby Smith was of New England parentage on both sides. "Joe" Wheeler was the son of a New Yorker, while Hotchkiss, Stonewall Jackson's field engineer, was a native of New England. On the Northern side Lincoln, Farragut, Scott, and Thomas were among the Southerners who labored to preserve the Union.

In concluding Secretary Dickinson said: "Americans have a common and equal heritage. The various sections can best show forth their worth and sustain a patent to superior citizenship, not by vauntings nor by reproaches as to the past, but by excelling in generous rivalry in serving our country, illustrating the highest qualities of patriotism and striving to secure and perpetuate personal freedom—not the freedom of license—but freedom of thought, opinion and action regulated by general law; maintain 'Justice, the perfected law of Truth, through courts with impartial judges and juries open to all alike, where weakness and poverty are as potent as power and wealth,' and keeping our Republic in a career that will conserve for the longest time the rich blessings which it is now showering upon humanity."

Gaynor's View of Government.

Mayor-elect Gaynor, who followed Secretary Dickinson, chose "The Outlook" as his subject. He declared that no business should ever feel called upon to have a go-between in dealing with the City Hall during the four years he expected to be Mayor. Honest capital need have no fear of not getting a square deal.

The Mayor-elect said:

"This toast of mine, 'The Outlook,' embraces the prospects of the whole world in religious, political, and scientific matters. But I suspect you want me to narrow the horizon to the political outlook here in New York. A few months ago my own outlook was that of passing the rest of my life, as my wish was, in the exalted office which I then held and in which I had worked so hard.

"The kind of government we are to have depends on the morality of the community. Government resting on universal suffrage can rise no higher than its source, any more than water can. It may be forced above the source level by effort now and then, but the rule is a permanent one. If the citizens are generally corrupt, government will be corrupt.

"If the large owners of real estate, for instance, will bribe the Assessors to undervalue their property by giving them one-fourth or one-half of the amount thereby saved in taxes, Assessors will yield to the temptation. The result is the inequality of valuations for taxation which prevails throughout the city, and the gross injustice caused thereby to the owners who are not favored. These contemptible bribers ought to get no mercy.

Honest Men Hard to Get.

"If, again, those who are erecting buildings will offer bribes to the official inspectors to be allowed to violate the building laws, such bribes will be general-

Continued on Page 5.

Kalil's, Finest Downtown Restaurant. Grand Opera and music noon & ev'g. 14-18 Park Pl.—Adv.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times will be published next Sunday. It will contain many remarkably interesting features and superb illustrations. Orders for this issue should be placed early.

COOK IN SANITARIUM, HIS NERVES SHAKEN

Head of Institution at Wells, Me., Says Reports of Mental Trouble Are Untrue.

MADE VISIT TO HARVARD

Explorer Spent Two Days Secretly in Cambridge, Presumably to Consult Experts at the Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Traveller publishes the following:

"Dr. Frederick A. Cook, explorer and claimant for the honor of having discovered the north pole, is in a decidedly bad nervous condition, but is not likely to die or to suffer permanent effects from his strain of the past few months."

The Traveller is enabled to make this statement on the authority of Dr. T. S. Pitt, Superintendent of the Pine Tree Sanitarium at Wells, Me., where Dr. Cook is a patient. Dr. Pitt, accompanied by Mrs. Pitt, is to-day a visitor at the home of George Whitefield D'Vys, the Cambridge author.

"Dr. Cook is himself a skilled physician," said Dr. Pitt. "He was able to diagnose his own condition and prescribed for himself what treatment he required. But it was not medicine he needed—not a bit of it. His sole need is rest and absolute quiet, and that is his only treatment. There is no truth whatever in any stories as to his mental illness. Mentally, he is as bright as a new dollar.

"He is anxious, naturally, as to the decision of the Copenhagen people. He hopes the report will be so decidedly favorable as to leave his critics no ground to stand upon."

Dr. Pitt brushed aside with a laugh all questions as to what might happen to Dr. Cook mentally if the Copenhagen scientists should decide he had not reached the pole.

"That is impossible," he said. "I believe in him. He is all right."

"But even if that should happen," he added, "do not think Dr. Cook would go insane or die. People don't come up to my place to die. They come to recuperate, and Dr. Cook is certainly recuperating."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—There is no doubt that Dr. Cook, the arctic explorer, is in the satitarium at Wells, Me. This is based on the statement of Dr. T. S. Pitt, who visited in Boston last week and stopped for two days at the home of George Whitefield D'Vys, the writer.

Dr. Cook visited Harvard University and was in Cambridge from Nov. 28 to Nov. 30. His presence here was kept strictly secret. His visit was on personal business with some officer of Harvard University, thought to be E. C. Pickering or some one else connected with the observatory.

VOTE TO ABOLISH FOOTBALL.

James E. Sullivan the Lone Friend of Game in Board of Education.

Following a prolonged debate, which was emphasized by sarcasm and bitterness, in which School Commissioner James E. Sullivan stood almost alone as the champion of football, the Board of Education voted overwhelmingly yesterday to abolish the game in the League of the Public Schools after Jan. 1 next.

The plea of Commissioner Sullivan, ex-President of the American Amateur Athletic Union, for the board to withhold its decision until the rules could be revised, eliminating dangerous features, was coldly received. When he criticised the Board of Superintendents as playing to the galleries and seeking to "get into print" by making a recommendation against the game upon the heels of several recent deaths from it, several of the members, including Frederic R. Coudert and Robert L. Harrison, turned on him and his cause with animation.

Mr. Sullivan declared that the Superintendents didn't even know the game they were trying to legislate out of the schools, calling it American or Rugby football, when it was the Rugby game which was wanted and the other which should be abolished.

Mr. Coudert said that football developed qualities far from commendable. "I understand," said he, "that if a player has been injured other players carefully seek his weak spot for attack." He referred approvingly to Col. John S. Mosby's characterization of football as "murder," and quoted James J. Jeffries as saying that he would make his son a prize fighter, since then he fought one man at a time, and not a football player, where he fought eleven at a time.

SCIENCE HEALER ACQUITTED.

Thompson Proves He Called in Physician to Treat Patient Who Died.

Frank Stayton Thompson, a Christian Science healer and Trustee of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, who lives at 106 Central Park West, was acquitted by the Board of Health yesterday afternoon of having violated the Sanitary Code, growing out of his treatment of Miss Vera Heinly, also a Christian Scientist, who died of scarlet fever in the Minturn Hospital last Sunday.

Miss Heinly, according to the statement to the health board, had been taken ill at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, and had called in Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Eliza Watson Brown, a Christian Science healer and nurse, of 1,216 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Thompson convinced the health board, with Dr. Herman Biggs, the department's chief medical officer, and George A. Foulk, attorney for the board, sitting with it, that he had called in a regular physician as soon as symptoms of scarlet fever appeared and that a report of the disease was at once made to the health department.

Dr. Darlington said after the meeting: "The board will not attempt to regulate the practice of medicine, nor can it protect the individual against himself. It can only see that the health laws are obeyed."

THE FLAMINGO—Quickest Florida Train, via P. R. R. and Seaboard Air Line. Lvs. N. Y. 10:25 A. M. Ar. Jacksonville 1:30 P. M. Thru sleeper to all Florida East Coast Resorts. Office 1,183 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

FRAUDULENT OBSERVATIONS MADE FOR DR. COOK BEFORE HIS RECORDS WENT TO COPENHAGEN; SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE MEN WHO MADE THEM

Capt. A. W. Loose and George H. Dunkle Tell an Amazing Story of Their Work for the Professed Discoverer of the North Pole.

HE NEEDED HELP; THEY GAVE IT

Dunkle, Introduced by Bradley, Cook's Backer, Tells How He Delicately Led Up to the Bargain.

COOK WAS TO PAY $4,000

Supplies of Books and Charts Bought, Capt. Loose Went to Work—Thinks He Did a Good Job, Too.

SCORNED COOK'S IGNORANCE

Next to Nothing to Work on, and Had to Fabricate Observations from Anoratok All the Way to the Pole.

DID THESE GO TO COPENHAGEN?

The University There Notified of Loose and Dunkle's Charges, and the Documents They Have Left with The Times Are at the University's Disposal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents herewith the remarkable narratives of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen, which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's assertion that he discovered the north pole on April 21, 1908. These men are Greorge H. Dunkle, an insurance broker, of 31 Nassau Street, New York, and Capt. August Wedel Loose, a sea Captain, of 437 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn. For their labors they were to have received jointly from Dr. Cook $4,000, with an additional bonus of $500 to Capt. Loose upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen. They say that Dr. Cook had paid them only $260 when he disappeared on the eve of the dispatch of his "records" to Copenhagen, two weeks ago, and his failure to pay the sum remaining due them, they freely acknowledge, to be their motive for coming forward with the story.

THE TIMES has followed the steps described by these two men and has verified their goings and comings, their purchases of books and charts, and the fact of their intimate relations with Dr. Cook. Whether the "observations" calculated by Capt. Loose and supplied, as he alleges, to Dr. Cook, were adopted by the latter and made a part of his report to the University of Copenhagen, it is, of course, impossible to say, without a comparison of Capt. Loose's narrative with that report. The main facts of Capt. Loose's story and Mr. Dunkle's have been communicated to the University of Copenhagen, and the university, if it wishes, can have the corroborative documents THE TIMES has received from these two men. One of these purports to be Dr. Cook's memorandum directing the preparation of observations from Svartevaag all the way to the pole. The others comprise a mass of diagrams and calculations prepared by Capt. Loose.

The full narratives of Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle appear below. They constitute one of the most fascinating chapters in all the literature of imposture. Capt. Loose, it will be seen, frankly expresses his scorn of Dr. Cook's claims, laughs at his ignorance of the simplest essentials for accurate observations in the arctic regions, and describes at length how, working backward from the pole, he calculated observations that would fit in with Cook's narrative, and coached him on the necessary modifications of the latter—as

CAPT. LOOSE SWEARS THAT HE FABRICATED OBSERVATIONS TO BE SENT TO COPENHAGEN BY DR. COOK.

County of New York, ss:

August Wedel Loose, being duly sworn, says: I reside at 437 Thirteenth Street, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York. I am a master, pilot, and navigator of ocean-going steamships. I have read the statement herewith handed by me to The New York Times for publication, which statement consists of twenty-three sheets of manuscript, each of which I have marked for identification with my initials, "A. W. L.," and am familiar with the contents of that statement. The matters therein set forth are true to my own knowledge, or to the best of my information and belief.

(SIGNED) Aug. W. Loose.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1909.
A. A. GREENHOOT,
Notary Public Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

WHAT CAPT. LOOSE SAYS HE SUPPLIED TO DR. COOK:

1. Twenty-four altitudes for latitude sights.
2. One chart covering route from Svartevaag to the pole, with all of Dr. Cook's assumed positions marked upon it.
3. Complete observations for time and chronometer rate, as they might have been taken by stars at Anoratok and Svartevaag, probably thirty in all.
4. Diagrams for compass error and correction at different points.
5. Calculations for longitude, about twenty in all.
6. Sixteen observations as they could have been taken at the North Pole, in two sets, eight with depression of pole considered and eight with depression ignored.
7. Bowditch's Complete Nautical Tables.
8. Anfinsen's Tables for Correction of Altitudes of Heavenly Bodies.
9. American Nautical Almanac for several years.
10. Lloyd's Calendar of 1908.
11. Three Admiralty charts, covering Smith Sound and the Polar Regions, Nos. 260, 274, and 275.
12. One Bliss Almanac of 1908.
13. One Negus Almanac, 1907.

DR. COOK'S WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. LOOSE FOR THE FABRICATION OF POLAR OBSERVATIONS.

County of New York, ss:

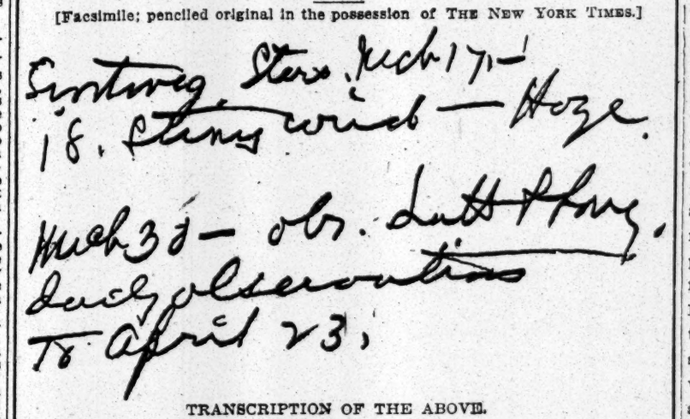
August Wedel Loose, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the annexed slip was handed to him by Dr. Frederick A. Cook in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of November, 1909, being a memorandum of instructions for the purpose of enabling him to calculate all possible observations between March 18, 1908, and April 23, 1908, and said memorandum was written by said Dr. Frederick A. Cook presonally and in my presence.

(SIGNED) Aug. W. Loose.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1909.
A. A. GREENHOOT,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

[Facsimile; pencilled original in the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES.]



TRANSCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE.

"Svartevaag, start March 17-18; strong wind—haze.
"March 30—Observations latitude and longitude; daily observations to April 23."

GEORGE H. DUNKLE SWEARS TO THE FABRICATION OF OBSERVATIONS FOR DR. COOK.

County of New York, ss:

George H. Dunkle, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside at 17 Livingston Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. I am an insurance broker, having an office at 31 Nassau Street, in said Borough of Manhattan.

I have read the statement herewith handed by me to The New York Times for publication, which statement consists of thirty-four sheets of manuscript, each of which I have marked for identification with my initials, "G. H. D.," and am familiar with the contents of that statement. The matters therein set forth are true to my own knowledge, or to the best of my information and belief.

(SIGNED) George H. Dunkle

Sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1909.
A. A GREENHOOT,
Notary Public Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York.

for example, that he must be sure to record that he rose before 4:15 o'clock on a certain morning, because it was at that hour that a certain star, mentioned in one of Loose's calculations, would be visible. Mr. Dunkle describes the inception of the enterprise; how from the newspapers they gathered that Dr. Cook was in deep water, and inferred that he would be glad to pay for help; how Dunkle got John R. Bradley, Cook's backer, to introduce him; how the subject was led up to delicately and the bargain finally struck and carried out, and how, at last, Dr. Cook disappeared, after accepting their work and paying only $260 for it.

Purchases of Books and Charts.

Both Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle tell of a visit to the shop of John Bliss & Co. at 128 Front Street a few days after the Captain's first talk with the explorer at the Waldorf-Astoria, and of purchasing for Dr. Cook various nautical and astronomical works, besides three charts of Smith Sound and the polar regions. Robert Flight, who sold the books and charts, told a reporter of THE TIMES that he recalled the visit and that the purchases were made as described. The charts he sold, Mr. Flight said, were numbered 260, 274, and 275. He knew Capt. Loose intimately and recalled having asked him when the charts were bought if the Captain intended going to the north pole.

"And from what I have known of the Captain's experience as a navigator and his acquaintance with everything pertaining to observations," said Mr. Flight, "I would bet that if any one could find his way to the pole Capt. Loose is that man."

Movements of the Two Men Verified.

Capt. Loose, in his statement, says he stayed at the Gramatan Hotel from Nov. 16 to Nov. 19 working out observations for Dr. Cook, and that he and the doctor had frequent conferences. Mr. Dunkle went with him on Nov. 16, leaving the next day, he and Capt. Loose having connecting rooms, Nos. 126 and 128. Mr. Dunkle registered for them. The hotel register shows the arrival on Nov. 16 of George H. Dunkle and "Andrew H. Lewis," the fictitious name agreed upon for Capt. Loose. They were assigned to rooms 126 and 128.

A. L. Comstock, one of the desk clerks, and another named Kelly told a TIMES reporter that they recalled the day "Lewis" arrived because he had asked for Dr. Cook, and when told that the doctor had not arrived became angry, thinking they were trying to deceive him. "Lewis" started for the railroad station, to go back to the city, but was called back to the hotel and waited in a private room until Dr. Cook arrived. Capt. Loose tells the same incident. Capt. Loose says he remained secluded in his room during his stay at the hotel so as to run no chance of having the doctor found out. All the time he worked hard on the polar calculations, giving them to Dr. Cook as they were completed.

On the last day of his stay at the hotel, Capt. Loose says, he gave Dr. Cook the final set of observations he had made for him, and the doctor thanked him profusely, declaring that he now felt confident that his records would be accepted at Copenhagen.

Capt. Loose's History, and His Skill.

Capt. Loose was born at Bergen, Norway, on March 17, 1869, and in his younger days worked as an assistant to his father, who has long been connected with the Coast Survey of Norway. Capt. Loose studied at the Navigation College of Bergen and was graduated in 1891 with highest honors. He has been in command of many seagoing vessels. Lewis Nixon, the ship builder, who vouches for Capt. Loose's competence as a navigator, put the Captain in command of the torpedo boat Gregory, built for the Russian Government, when it was taken from a shipyard in these waters and across the ocean.

For THE TIMES's Washington correspondent, who asked him for an opinion on Capt. Loose without telling why it was wanted, Mr. Nixon wrote out the following statement last night:

> I know Capt. Loose well. In my judgment, not only from the results of a voyage in which he navigated a vessel for me under most trying conditions, but at sea with him personally, I consider him one of the most efficient and accurate navigators I have ever known. He seemed at home with every kind and sort of observation, and in laying off courses and in horizontal triangulation he could work wonders with a sextant. He took the Gregory across the Atlantic Ocean in midwinter for me, and I met him at Constantinople and crossed the Black Sea with him. A good evidence of my faith in his capacity was that I took my wife with me on this little ninety-foot boat with but three feet freeboard. In case THE TIMES wishes a competent navigator for any vessel or to outline observations or check results, I should recommend him as the most expert navigator I know, and one whose results or deductions could be accepted without hesitation.

THE TIMES has diligently sought Dr. Cook for several days without success in order to lay before him the charges made by Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle. As will be seen by dispatches published elsewhere in this issue, Dr. Cook was last night again reported to be a patient at a sanitarium at Wells, Me.

DUNKLE'S DEAL WITH COOK.

How Arrangements Were Made to Fabricate Polar Observations.

Here is the statement of George H. Dunkle as made to THE NEW YORK TIMES and sworn to in the affidavit published elsewhere in this issue:

"I first met Dr. Cook the afternoon of Oct. 17 last at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. When I went to see him I had in mind the doubt that had been raised as to his actually having reached the north pole. I thought I could be of some assistance to him in preparing records that would meet with the approval of the scientists at Copenhagen, if he did not already have them.

"Before going to see Dr. Cook I had had several talks with Capt. Loose, whom I had known for nearly a year. I knew Capt. Loose's ability as a navigator and my acquaintance with him convinced me that there was nothing about the taking of observations from the sun, moon, and stars with which he was not conversant. I had met Capt. Loose in the early part of 1909, when I went to the office of a broker who had in his charge the arrangements for chartering a vessel for a relief expedition which was being planned by the Arctic and Explorers' Clubs to search for Dr. Cook, who was believed to have been lost in the arctic regions. I proposed undertaking the contract for raising funds for the expedition on a commission basis. It was during one of my calls to this broker's office that I met Capt. Loose. We engaged in conversation and I found that he had gone to the broker's office with the idea in view of becoming Captain of the relief ship. The deal for this ship fell through and Capt. Loose did not make any further effort to go on the Cook relief expedition, which was afterward taken up by the Jeannie.

"After that transaction Capt. Loose frequently visited my office on Nassau Street, and as we were mutually interested in the science of navigation, particularly from the standpoint of observations, we spent many hours together in discussion. He related to me his history as a mariner and worked out problems in astronomic observations.

"Some time after Dr. Cook returned to this country from his arctic trip Capt. Loose expressed the belief to me that, from what he had read of Dr. Cook's narrative of his supposed discovery of the north pole, as published in The New York Herald, he was confident the doctor had claimed too much. We entered into a discussion of various of the observations Dr. Cook had recorded in The Herald narrative and Capt. Loose said that they had the earmarks of having been 'faked.' He once remarked to me:

Easy to "Frame Up" Observations.

"'I could frame up better observations than those.'

"'But they say it is hard to manufacture observations,' I said to him. 'Can it really be done?'

"'Of course it can,' he replied. 'It's easy when you know how.'

"'Do you mean to say you can sit down and fabricate observations that would bolster up a claim that you had been to the north pole?' I asked him.

"He laughed and assured me that making observations was the easiest thing he did, and that he could manufacture records that would pass the scrutiny of any group of scientists.

"'I could almost do it with my eyes shut,' he said.

"The Captain and I had quite a few talks after that about Dr. Cook's observations, and he pointed out, among other things, that Dr. Cook had been too explicit in putting down the seconds in his observations. He made the point that a sextant could not record the seconds in such fine detail as Dr. Cook had made it appear from his observations. He told me that Dr. Cook seemed to have been too anxious to bring his observations right up to within a few inches of the pole—that it was not natural that an explorer could hit it so close with his instruments.

"Just before Dr. Cook left on his Western trip—the one during which he stopped at Hamilton, Mont.—the discussion over his pretension to having discovered the north pole got so hot that Capt. Loose and I thought, from the aspect of things, that the doctor was being hard put to answer his critics. He kept saying that he would send his records to Copenhagen some day, but he did not fix any definite time. Capt. Loose suggested that probably Dr. Cook really didn't have his observations, or that if he did they were incomplete and in such shape that he could not work them out so as to offer convincing proof that he had discovered the pole.

"'There's no reason why he should delay sending those observations,' said the Captain. 'Maybe I could help him.'

Bradley Introduces Dunkle.

"It was then that we decided to put a proposition to Dr. Cook. We agreed that we would offer to provide him with a set of observations, to be made up by Capt. Loose, if the doctor cared to buy them. It was with this idea in view that I called upon Dr. Cook the afternoon of Oct. 17. In view of the fact that the doctor was receiving so many callers, and that many who wanted to see him were being turned down, I thought that the surest way to get to him was through introduction by John R. Bradley, his backer in the polar trip. So I called upon Mr. Bradley at the Hotel Netherland and told him I would like to meet Dr. Cook. I said I felt I ought not to be refused inasmuch as I had had a part in the original relief plans. I did not reveal to Mr. Bradley the real purpose of my wanting to meet Dr. Cook. I don't know that I even said I was an insurance man. Mr. Bradley was very cordial and arranged to take me around to see the doctor.

"It was about 4:30 o'clock, the afternoon of Oct. 17, when we went up to Dr. Cook's suite at the Waldorf-Astoria. After Mr. Bradley had introduced me he engaged in conversation with some one in another part of the doctor's room, and that gave me the chance I wanted. Dr. Cook and I talked for a few minutes about his trip in search of the pole, and I told him he was to be congratulated on having found it. He thanked me and the conversation turned in time to the doctor's observations. I told him I understood he was to send his proofs soon to Copenhagen, and he replied that he proposed attending to that in a few weeks. I had told Dr. Cook that I was an insurance man, and that I had been interested in the original plans for his relief expedition. I told him when he sent his records to Copenhagen it might be that he would want to insure them against loss, and that, while I hadn't come to see him with that idea in mind, if he later on considered having them insured I would be pleased to serve him.' I reminded him that an insurance man never missed the opportunity to talk business, and he replied that I was right, and that the suggestion to insure his records seemed a good one.

The "Deal" Delicately Approach

"I had not yet come to the real purpose of my visit, and it was a rather delicate matter to approach. I had sense enough to know that if I came right out and let the doctor know I had suspicions of his observations he would probably turn upon me and order me out. I didn't propose to do it that way. The doctor seemed to be tired out, and I remarked that I must be going. Just before I started for the door I said: 'Well, doctor, I hope all this public criticism doesn't bother you.' He smiled and said, 'Oh, I guess not.' He remarked that he had not had time to do much else than attend to his lecture engagements and banquets up to this time, but that he would soon have to get down to real work and that then he would send his proofs to Copenhagen. Then I thought I saw my chance.

"I told the doctor that perhaps he might need the help of some one in getting his records off at the time he wanted, and that if he did I might be able to offer a suggestion. I said I had a friend—a navigator of wide experience—who understood everything pertaining to observations, and that perhaps he might be of some use. Dr. Cook replied: 'My observations have been worked out, but they are not in shape to send them to Copenhagen. They require some more work.' I suggested then that Capt. Loose would be able to help him. I said that if he would care to have the Captain call on him and talk it over I would send him along. Dr. Cook seemed interested in this. I had half expected he would take offense at what I had said, but he did not.

"'Well, Mr. Dunkle,' he said, as I stepped toward the door, 'I may have occasion to call on you on that insrance matter. I am glad you called. I wish you would leave your card.'

"I handed him a card with my business address on it, and said I would be glad to hear from him at any time. He told me he was going away that night on a trip West, and that he would be back in the city a week from the following Wednesday. I might hear from him, he said, on his return.

"It was on Nov. 3, some few days after he had said he would be back, that Dr. Cook returned to the city. During that trip he went to Hamilton, Mon., and was confronted by Edward Barrill, his Mount McKinley guide, who challenged his assertion that he had climbed to the top of the peak. The afternoon of the day Dr. Cook returned I went up to the Waldorf-Astoria, sending up my card to Dr. Cook's apartment, No. 1,095, on the tenth floor."

Mr. Dunkle has the envelope which was sent up with his card that afternoon, and which was returned to the main desk of the hotel by the exchange on the tenth floor, after the card had been presented to Dr. Cook. On one side of the envelope was stamped: "Tenth floor, Nov. 3, '09, 2:45 P. M. Waldorf-Astoria." On the other was written in blue lead pencil: "Dr. Cook, 1,095," and in red ink was stamped, "Send up—10."

The Doctor Wants Help.

"When I reached Dr. Cook's apartment," Mr. Dunkle went on, "the doctor greeted me with a hearty handshake. I noticed that he seemed to be quite nervous.

"'I am glad you have come,' he said. 'I tried to reach you over the telephone this noon. I want to get in touch with your friend you spoke about.'

"'You want some help on your observations?' I asked.

"'Yes, I want to send them away as soon as I can, and you say your friend the navigator can help me,' was Dr. Cook's reply.

"He then asked me many questions about Capt. Loose. I gave him the Captain's history as a navigator and told him that Lewis Nixon would vouch for the Captain.

"'Yes, he seems to be all right,' said Dr. Cook. 'All I want him for is to go over some of the observations with me. They are all right, but there are some things that I want to see about.'

"I assured him that the Captain was the very man he wanted.

"'He will go over them with you and you don't need to have any fear,' I said to him.

"'Well, I would like to see him and talk it over, anyhow,' said the doctor.

"I told him I would have the Captain come to see him the next afternoon. He said to me:

"'Mr. Dunkle, you can be of some help to me later on in that insurance matter we talked about, and in the meantime Capt. Loose will come up and see me. I don't know that there is anything he can do, but from what you say I guess he can help with a few points. It's nothing vital, you know, but some details that I want.'

"So it was arranged that Capt. Loose go to the Waldorf the next afternoon. I went with him."

An envelope with the hotel stamp which contained the card Mr. Dunkle sent up to Dr. Cook the next day is in Dunkle's possession. The stamp reads, "Tenth floor, Nov. 4, '09, 4:23 P. M. Waldorf-Astoria."

As upon the other envelope, there was written in blue pencil, "Dr. Cook, 1095," and there was the same stamp in red ink, "Send up—10."

Enter Capt. Loose.

Mr. Dunkle says that he remained in the doctor's apartment only a few minutes after introducing Capt. Loose. He waited outside in the reception room, he says, so the doctor and navigator could be alone. This was at the doctor's request.

"When I introduced Capt. Loose," said Mr. Dunkle, "the doctor remarked, 'Yes, Captain, I have heard of you, and I am glad to know you. I believe you are somewhat of a navigator?' The Captain replied that he guessed he knew something about navigation and the doctor laughed.

"'I have made inquiries about you and have learned that you seem to have had wide experience,' said the doctor.

"'I have sailed some,' replied the Captain.

"Then the Captain spoke of Lewis Nixon and said if any man knew about him Mr. Nixon did. To this Dr. Cook replied:

"'Yes, I believe that is so.'

"While the doctor did not say so, the idea struck me that he had been making inquiries outside about the Captain and that he had satisfied himself that he was not making any mistake in taking the Captain in to help him.

"Capt. Loose remained with the doctor for nearly two hours that afternoon, and the Captain afterward told me that they had a talk that went into the kind of observations Dr. Cook had made and that Capt. Loose, after hearing all Dr. Cook had to say, informed him that he did not think his observations would pass the scientists at Copenhagen.

Dr. Cook Lacked Altitudes.

"Before I left Capt. Loose asked Dr. Cook a number of questions about his polar trip. I heard the Captain ask the doctor if he had taken his altitudes while on the trip to the pole—that is, the altitude of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Dr. Cook replied that he had not.

"'Well, if that is so,' replied the Captain, 'then you cannot hope to convince the scientists that you reached the north pole. They will want to see those altitude observations. Without them you cannot get along.'

"Dr. Cook thought a moment and replied:

"'Yes, I think you are right, Captain.' I think I ought to have them.

"He paused again and then asked the Captain:

"'Do you think you could help me work out those altitudes?'

"'Of course I could,' replied the Captain.

"'How could you do it?' asked Dr. Cook.

"'Why, that's easy,' said the Captain. 'I'll work them out backwards.'

"Dr. Cook asked if he really knew how to work out observations backwards—that is, to work them down to the first observation as it would occur at a given latitude—and Capt. Loose assured him that he most certainly could.

"'Then,' replied Dr. Cook, 'you can be of some service to me.'

"It was at this time that I had to leave. Dr. Cook asked me, as I stood at the door, to return the next day. He said he would undoubtedly have Capt. Loose help him in his observations and that he wanted to pay the Captain for his time. I told Dr. Cook that whatever arrangement he made would be with me and that I would see that the Captain was paid for his work.

"'Oh, whatever way you wish suits me,' replied the doctor.

"He suggested that we could talk over terms the next day, and I replied that that was satisfactory to me.

"After I had left, so Capt. Loose told me later on, Dr. Cook asked him if he was sure of me—that is, if I could be trusted. To this the Captain replied, so he told me, that I had been a good friend of his and that he knew me to be dependable in my dealings, so long as I was treated the same way.

"'I feel that I can trust you,' the doctor said to Capt. Loose, 'and if you say that Mr. Dunkle is all right then we'll go ahead.'

"The Captain told him that he needed to have no fear—all that he needed to do was to play fair and he would not regret it.

Complete Set of Observations Asked For.

"When Capt. Loose came to my office late that day he said Dr. Cook had asked him to make a complete set of observations from Jan. 15, 1908, when Dr. Cook camped at Anoratok in his igloo, waiting for the chance to make his dash to the pole, and clear up to the pole itself. The doctor had handed Capt. Loose, so he told me, a slip of paper on which the explorer had written what he wanted in the way of observations at Svartevaag, which, he said, was the northernmost point of land he touched before the final dash toward the pole, and also the observations from that point to the pole. The Captain showed me the paper with the written instructions."

According to his narrative Dr. Cook reached the north pole on April 21, 1908, and remained there until April 23, so the observations he wanted would cover all he was supposed to have taken while stopping at the boreal centre, besides those on the way to the pole. THE NEW YORK TIMES now has the paper of instructions which Capt. Loose says the explorer gave him.

The day after Dr. Cook's interview with Capt. Loose Mr. Dunkle went to the Waldorf-Astoria, so he says, to talk with the explorer as to the money he was to receive for having put the explorer in touch with the Captain and the services the Captain proposed to give.

"We did not go into details," said Mr. Dunkle. "I told Dr. Cook that if Capt. Loose succeeded in making observations that were of use to the doctor in getting his records accepted at Copenhagen it would certainly be worth a considerable price. I told him that I would figure the matter out and would charge him a fair price for the services rendered, but that, everything considered, it would be a good round price. He asked me what I thought I ought to receive, and I told him it all depended on what Capt. Loose did for the doctor.

"'Well,' the doctor replied, 'I can't say right now exactly what Capt. Loose is going to do. I have asked him for a complete set of observations going up to the north pole. If I get them and they are of any use to me I am willing that you should receive a good, round sum. What I mean is, that if the University of Copenhagen scientists accept my proofs, as I suppose they will, and Capt. Loose has been of assistance to me in getting them accepted, it will be worth considerable to me and I am willing to pay for it.'

"That was pretty straight talk, and I asked the doctor if he had any doubt that his proofs would be accepted—that is, those proofs he already had in his possession. He replied: 'There are some things that I want to put in my observations to make them complete. I have overlooked certain things and it is in these matters that Capt. Loose may be of avail.'

"We did not agree upon any definite price at this interview, but I had the doctor's assurance that the Captain and I would be treated fairly. He said he had been bothered half to death while at the Waldorf by people who insisted on seeing him, and that he was far from well. The Western trip, he said, had been a tax on his nerves and he felt the need of quiet surroundings. For that reason, he said, he was going the next day to the Hotel Gramatan, in Bronxville, and that he would see me up there. He told me he also wanted Capt. Loose to go up there and work at the hotel so he could talk with him as occasion required. I said I would see that the Captain went up the next morning.

The Rendezvous at the Gramatan.

"I found the Captain and told him to go to the Hotel Gramatan the next day, which was Saturday, Nov. 6. Dr. Cook had promised to pay the hotel bill, and I told Capt. Loose that he might be at the Gramatan for several days. The Captain had already started on the observations and he said he would have something to present to the doctor when he went up. The Captain started up from the city on an early train and arrived at the Hotel Gramatan before Dr. Cook arrived. He had with him the first installment of observations. When Capt. Loose asked at the hotel desk for Dr. Cook he was informed that the doctor was not there. He insisted on seeing the doctor, saying he had an appointment with him, but the clerks declared the doctor was not at the hotel. That made the Captain mad and he left for the station, intending to return to the city.

"While he was waiting for a train I telephoned to the hotel to talk with him and found what had happened. I instructed the hotel clerk to send for the Captain and to keep him in a private room until Dr. Cook arrived. The Captain had given his name to the clerks as Lewis, as it was under this name that he was to stay at the hotel. This had been arranged with Dr. Cook. When Dr. Cook and his secretary arrived at the hotel shortly after noon the doctor was informed of the Captain being there. The doctor at once sought out Capt. Loose and they talked together. Capt. Loose delivered over to the doctor the observations he had taken along with him. The doctor gave Capt. Loose some more instructions as to data he wanted and also some arctic charts and some books, and told the Captain that he would not need him at the hotel at that time, but would later on, and that he would send for him. In the meantime he wanted the Captain to get up the data he had mentioned and bring them up as soon as he had them completed. The Captain promised to do this and left that afternoon for the city. He brought with him $50 that Dr. Cook had given him.

Books and Charts Bought.

"The Captain and I started out to get the books and charts the next Monday morning.

"We went to the store of John Bliss & Co., 128 Front Street. There we tried to get charts of Smith Sound, showing Anoratok, where Dr. Cook wintered, and also charts of the region from Smith Sound to the pole. These we were unable to get at that time, but we did get one copy of Bowditch's complete nautical tables, with logarithms and detailed calculations for parallax, barometer, thermometer, and refractive corrections, &c.; a Bliss Almanac, and a Negus Almanac.

"These books were taken to Dr. Cook on Monday afternoon by Capt. Loose, and I afterward saw them in Dr. Cook's room at the Hotel Gramatan.

"When Capt. Loose returned from Bronxville late on Monday afternoon he brought with him a book of Sverdrup's, which belonged to Dr. Cook, and $20, which, he said, the doctor had given him.

"We had been unable to get a Nautical Almanac for 1908, and so we went on Monday night to the S. S. New York of the American Line, where Chief Officer Turner gave us a Lloyds Calendar for 1908, which, the Captain said, would answer the purpose for which we wanted it.

"I went up to see Dr. Cook several times during that week, and on one occasion took a complete set of observations made by Capt. Loose for the latitudes which Dr. Cook said he had reached. These I gave to the doctor as he stood, bareheaded, on the long veranda which overlooks the railroad station.

"On Nov. 13, at the Gramatan, I told the doctor I needed some money, and he took a roll of bills from his pocket and started to peel off some twenties. He looked around as he was about to do it, and seeing some people on the other end of the veranda hastily shoved the money back into his pocket, and said in a whisper: 'Come over here with me.' He led me to the extreme end, where the veranda is inclosed on all sides, and Dr. Cook hastily got out his money and gave some to me.

"I later found he had given me $120—instead of $100—and on telling him of the error he said: 'Oh, that's all right. Keep it.'

"The doctor was extremely nervous, his face was pale, and he looked to me to be on the verge of a breakdown. He spoke to me about some more books and charts which he had asked Capt. Loose to get for him, and asked if I knew whether or not they had been procured. I told him they had not, as yet.

"We took up the subject of the money he was to pay us. I told Dr. Cook that it seemed to me that Capt. Loose had already shown that he was going to be of considerable service to the doctor. He agreed that I was right.

"'The Captain,' he said, 'seems to understand what he is doing, and the observations he has already submitted are accurate and will be of great value in checking up.'

"I said: 'Dr. Cook, you know that Capt. Loose can fix up a set of observations which will help you prove to the Copenhagen scientists that you reached the north pole, don't you?' He replied: 'Yes, I believe he can.'

"I told him: 'There is no question about it. Now, a service like that is worth a good deal of money,' I went on, and Dr. Cook agreed that it was, and that he was ready and willing to pay.

"'We are going to charge a pretty stiff price for a few day's work,' I said. He asked, 'How much?'

$4,000 if the Danes Believed.

"I told him it would cost $2,500 before the records left here and a bonus of $1,500 more if they were accepted by the Danes.

"He gasped some at that and finally said: 'All right, but it seems a big price.'

"I assured him that we thought we had the market cornered, but didn't want to squeeze him, nevertheless the data were worth the price, and to this he afterward agreed.

"On Monday, Nov. 15, I called on Dr. Cook at the Hotel Gramatan, and he said he wanted Capt. Loose to come up to the hotel and stay for several days and work out observations with him. He said that there were many things coming up constantly that he wanted assistance about, and that it would be impossible for him to see the Captain at any other place, as he, the doctor, was being constantly shadowed by detectives. He said to me:

"'You don't know what tricks the opposition is up to. They would steal my records if they could.'

"I could not persuade him to leave the Gramatan, so it was agreed that Capt. Loose stay at that hotel for a few days, to be at the instant call of the doctor. Dr. Cook remarked to me: 'You understand, of course, that I shall pay all the hotel bills. I will go down stairs to the desk now and register Capt. Loose and you, for I want you to stay up here a day or so and get some rest.'

"I thought the doctor would be running a chance in registering us, for I considered that if there were really spies out it would not take them long to ascertain the reason for Capt. Loose being there. If there was nothing to establish a connection between Dr. Cook and Loose, there would be small chance, I figured, in any one ever finding it out. So I said to the doctor:

"'Dr. Cook, don't you think it would be best for me to write the names on the register?'

"'Oh, I guess you're right,' he assented.

"I went down to the desk, and reserved rooms for both of us, putting down the Captain's name as Andrew W. Lewis. I used my right name. We were assigned on Tuesday afternoon on our arrival to Rooms 126 and 128, which were on the same floor as Dr. Cook's apartment, only around on the other side of the hotel. I would rather have had rooms nearer the doctor's, but I did not dare ask.

Where Is Anoratok?

"After getting the rooms, I telephoned to Dr. Cook from one of them, saying that we were now registered and giving him the numbers of our rooms. He said he would be in to see us that night. He did so, about 8:30 o'clock. He brought the three charts in with him. Capt. Loose had been working on Anoratok observations for the doctor, and he asked Dr. Cook if he knew the latitude and longitude of Anoratok, which he might use as a guide. Dr. Cook replied that he did not.

"'But you were there, you say,' exclaimed the Captain. 'You ought to have known that. You should have taken the latitude and longitude.' Dr. Cook replied that he had taken no observations at Anoratok; that he did have somewhere the data of latitude and longitude, but he couldn't say exactly where he had put his papers, so he wanted Capt. Loose to work them out.

Likewise, Where Is Svartevaag?

"'Do you know the latitude and longitude of Svartevaag?' asked Capt. Loose.

"'No, not right now,' replied the doctor. 'You had better work that out, too.'

"Capt. Loose looked at the doctor for a moment and said: 'Dr. Cook, it is quite necessary for you to have started somewhere on that trip to the pole. If you say you haven't the latitude and longitude of Anoratok, it will be necessary for us to get it, for the Danish scientists will never believe you went to the pole if you can't show the longitude and latitude of your starting point. If you started from Anoratok, I will make observations that will show

Continued on Page 3.

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Monday, December 27, 1909
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$12.00 and $14.50 from New York
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Similar Tours January 13, February 4 and 17, March 3 and 21, April 7 and 21 and May 5.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DUNKLE TELLS OF THE DEAL WITH COOK

Continued from Page 2.

it. I will also furnish you with observations at Svartevaag.'

"Capt. Loose asked Dr. Cook if he could point out Anoratok on the chart, and the doctor pointed to a spot and said, 'That's it.' He made a cross on the chart. 'That's all I need,' said the Captain. 'Now I will go to work on this and I will have a complete set of observations ready for you as soon as I can work them out.'

"I remained at the hotel that night, and went into the Captain's room the next morning. I found him hard at work on the data. He turned to me and said:

"'Well, I've got the doctor's latitude and longitude at Anoratok ready for him.' He showed me the result of his calculation. After Capt. Loose had submitted the data to the doctor the latter seemed much pleased with the progress that was being made. I left the hotel that afternoon, but before leaving we had a conference in the presence of Capt. Loose, in which the agreement as to price was agreed to by all three. Dr. Cook gave me $70 more, making $260 he had paid me up to date. That was all he ever paid. Then I left the hotel, promising to return whenever the doctor or the Captain wanted me.

"On Friday, Nov. 19, I received a telephone message through Mr. Lounsdale, I believe, that Dr. Cook would like to have me come up on Friday night. I went, and found Capt. Loose through with his work. Dr. Cook came into the Captain's room, and I asked: 'Doctor, how are things going?'

"'Very well,' he replied. 'Capt. Loose is living up to expectations.'

"He declared himself as immensely pleased with the work Capt. Loose had done.

"'You are confident your records will be all right?' I asked.

"'Quite satisfied,' he replied. 'There are many points that Capt. Loose has cleared up for me, and I am glad I had him get to work on them.'

"'He has furnished you with some observations that he tells me you didn't have, and which were necessary in order to have your records passed at Copenhagen,' I suggested.

Some "Vital Things" Overlooked.

"'Well, I guess that's true,' assented the doctor. 'I thought I had everything I needed, but I find I overlooked some vital things.'

"I saw Capt. Loose turn over to Dr. Cook a celluloid course protractor which the doctor had loaned the Captain, besides a pair of dividers and two volumes of Sverdrup's book on the arctic, all of which belonged to the doctor. There was also a chart which Capt. Loose made up showing the course Dr. Cook was supposed to have taken to the pole. He made it up from the narrative published in The Herald and from what Dr. Cook told him during his various talks with the doctor. I also saw the Captain hand Dr. Cook at that time a set of compass variations which the Captain had worked upon. The Captain also gave back to Dr. Cook the three polar charts which he had bought and which the doctor had loaned to the Captain later on.

"This ended our negotiations with Dr. Cook, for the Captain had, before that, supplied complete sets of observations all the way from Anoratok to the pole, including sixteen different observations at the pole itself. He had given Dr. Cook, he told me, everything necessary to establish his claim that he reached the north pole.

"As we were about to go I said to Dr. Cook:

"'Does it seem as though your records would pass?'

"'Oh, yes, I think they will,' he replied.

"'There's one thing you want to do,' I told him. 'You must not lose your nerve. You must stick to the proofs the Captain has given you. Don't run any chances with the others. If you do what I say you will find your records will be accepted and that you will be acclaimed the discoverer of the pole.'

Cook's Own "Records" Scorned.

"Capt. Loose agreed with me and said:

"'Dr. Cook, you know that the observations which you had wouldn't prove anything to anybody. But if you stick to this set they will carry you through any university in the world. Don't you be afraid that they will not pass those scientists at Copenhagen. If they don't correspond with your other data, throw the other stuff away, because this is right.'

"Then I asked Dr. Cook about the money he was going to pay me upon the sending of the proofs to the University of Copenhagen. He said he would send the proofs away the next week by Mr. Lounsdale, and that he would pay me before they went.

"'I will call at your office next Monday and pay you $740,' he said. 'That will make up $1,000 with the other money I have given you. The rest of the $2,500 I promised you I will pay by the time the records leave on the steamer.'

"I told the doctor that would be satisfactory to me and that I would expect to see him at my office the following Monday.

"'You may count upon it,' he replied. 'I will be there.'

"When Monday came there was no Dr. Cook. I waited in the office all day long, but he did not call or telephone. On Tuesday morning I called up Mr. Lounsdale on the telephone and said I would be up to the Gramatan the next day and take dinner with him. I did not say that I wanted to see Dr. Cook, for I had not had any dealings in the negotiations for the observations with any one but the doctor personally. I had never spoken to Mr. Lounsdale about what the Captain was doing, and he never let on that he knew, if he did. Mr. Lounsdale told me he would be glad to have me take dinner with him.

"I got to the hotel shortly after 10:30 o'clock the next morning, and Mr. Lounsdale had just finished his breakfast. He greeted me cordially and asked if I had called to see the doctor.

"'Well, I might as well see him, now that I'm here,' I replied. He told me he would go and tell the doctor that I had come and that probably I could go right up to the doctor's room. Just before that I had seen Mrs. Cook with Charles Wake, the doctor's personal friend, in the lobby of the hotel. They were going for the elevator as I approached the desk.

"Mr. Lounsdale went upstairs and came back after quite a wait. He seemed to be somewhat embarrassed.

"'I am very sorry,' he said, 'but Dr. Cook is very busy this morning. He hasn't time to see you. He wants to ask, unless the matter on hand is very pressing, that you excuse him.'

"I didn't know exactly what to do. I knew that Mr. Wake was with the doctor, and I knew that Wake was an insurance man. I figured it out that maybe Dr. Cook, not wanting Mr. Wake to know what was going on, had allowed Wake to think that I had come there to talk insurance on the doctor's life, and that perhaps he had turned me down so as to give Wake the impression that he was not dealing with an rival of Wake's. I later came to the conclusion that this surmise was not entirely right; that what Dr. Cook really wanted was to dodge me. He apparently wanted to get out of paying the money he had promised.

Lo! The Doctor Vanishes.

"I saw Dr. Cook come downstairs later on with Mr. Wake. I started over to the station as they left the hotel. At the station we met and talked for a minute or so, but as Mr. Wake was there I did not speak to Dr. Cook about the money. I left on the same train with Mr. Wake. As we were on the train, Mr. Wake looked around, and, pointing to a stranger, remarked:

"'Do you see that man? He's a detective. They'll be shadowing you next.'

"The last I saw of Dr. Cook was as the train pulled out. He was standing on the station platform and seemed to be excited and nervous. After Mr. Lounsdale left, on Thanksgiving Day, for Copenhagen, supposedly with Dr. Cook's records, I called up the Hotel Gramatan and asked for Dr. Cook. I wanted to find out about my money. They told me he had left, and that they did not know where he had gone.'

CAPTAIN LOOSE'S STORY.

How to Discover the North Pole without Leaving New York.

Here is the statement of Captain August Wedel Loose as made to THE NEW YORK TIMES and sworn to in the affidavit published elsewhere in this issue:

Never Reached the Pole.

"It took me only about three minutes on my first acquaintance with Dr. Cook to get the idea into my head that he had never found the north pole. I found that he was entirely ignorant on many vital points of the method of taking observations. It amazed me that a man who needed so much enlightenment would have the nerve to come out and say he had discovered the north pole. Even if he got there, I soon found that from his own admissions he did not have the proofs that would pass. I could not help wondering how he ever imagined he had found the pole if he did not know how to take observations. The idea forced itself upon me that he had just imagined it.

"It was not alone on my first meeting with Dr. Cook that this idea possessed me, but all through in my dealings with him. He could not answer simple questions on matters that he should have been entirely familiar with, and time and again he would tell me that he could not explain important features of the work of observation without referring to his books.

"When I met Dr. Cook the afternoon of November 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria, I really did not believe that he had found the pole, because, with Mr. George H. Dunkle, I had gone over his observations as published in the New York Herald, and I had found them lacking in many essentials. It was entirely at Mr. Dunkle's suggestion that I went to the doctor to offer my services, and I may as well make it plain at the start that I gave the doctor to understand, before the end of our first interview, that I proposed to fix up some sets of observations for him that he could either send to Copenhagen as his own or that he could copy. Of course, I have no way of knowing that the doctor did actually copy my observations and send them in as his own work, because he did not show the observations to me before he sent them away, nor did he tell me exactly what use he had made of them. I do know, however, that the doctor told me more than once that I had helped him greatly and that he felt safe, after I had turned over to him all the observations I had made, together with a lot of suggestions, in sending his proofs away. I also feel confident that if he used the stuff he had before I started in to help him he would never convince those Danish scientists.

Did He Send Them to the Danes?

"There will be one certain way to tell whether or not Dr. Cook really used the fictitious observations I made for him and that will be when the proofs are made public at Copenhagen. There are observations, for instance, that have been made up at certain hours of the day. I based these merely upon Dr. Cook's suggestion as to where he was supposed to be at certain days when he claimed to have made observations. To make the observations correspond with the locations he gave, I had to assume a fictitious time of day.

"If it is found that Dr. Cook has used these hours as they appear in the records I gave to him then it will be pretty good proof that he made use of the 'doctored' records. In rare instances did Dr. Cook supply me with the hours at which his observations were made and this was one of the surest indications, to my mind, that he had not been in position to take the observations. No explorer would think of submitting his observations to scientists without giving the time of day when they were made.

"When I met Dr. Cook at the Waldorf he told me that he thought I could be of much assistance to him in preparing his records for Copenhagen. He told me that he had some doubt upon certain matters, such as compass variation, and that pernaps I could clear it up. I thought it best to find out, right at the start, how much he knew about observations, and when Mr. Dunkle had left the room, I said:

Fabrications Guaranteed to Pass.

"'Now, Dr. Cook, maybe you have been to the north pole and maybe you haven't. Perhaps you think you have and maybe you are wrong about it. You don't need to have any worry about it, though, for I can supply you with sets of proofs that I will guarantee will pass at Copenhagen.'

"'Is that so?' he asked.

"'I know what I am talking about and I am not going to fool you,' I replied. 'But there is one thing about it, doctor, I would like you to answer some questions.'

"'I am willing to answer any questions you put to me,' he said. 'I will try to answer them. I believe I have been to the north pole. I am sure of it. What is it you want to know?'

"'It is to satisfy my mind about the observations you have in your possession, and what I shall be expected to furnish, that I am going to ask you these things,' I said.

"'All right, go ahead,' said the doctor.

"'I want to know how you found the north pole,' I said to him.

"'Why, I used my compass to go to the pole,' he replied.

Instruments Not Corrected.

"'Did you have your compass corrected?' I asked him.

"'No, but I assumed it was correct,' he told me.

"'Then if you didn't have it corrected, so you could know if there was any error, you would never have been able to tell when you reached the pole, if you relied on the compass alone,' I said.

"'Well, I had a chart on Nansen's and Sverdrup's expeditions when they reached approximately the same distance toward the pole from opposite routes,' said the doctor. 'I thought from their observations that there was a path crossing the pole, and following the 95th meridian west, in which path there was no compass error, other than that the needle would point due south, instead of due north, and I presumed that if I followed that path I would cross the pole. If the reckoning of Nansen and Sverdrup was correct, then it was only a matter of latitude, and I could rely upon my dead reckoning for that.'

"To this I said: 'Dr. Cook, you are making a great mistake. You are an independent explorer, and you should not rely upon any presumption based upon what other explorers have done. You mustn't go by the figures of Nansen or Sverdrup. You must have your own figures.

"'Of course, you took your chronometer time from the steamer Bradley?' I asked him.

"No, I didn't do that,' he admitted. 'The Bradley chronometer wasn't corrected after it left Gloucester, Mass.'

"'Have you got your time from Anoratok?' I asked him. No, he didn't have that either.

"'Well, what is the latitude and longitude of Anoratok?' I asked. He replied that he didn't know.

"I was convinced by this time that Dr. Cook knew very little about the things that were vital in establishing his claim to the discovery of the pole. I saw that I had a lot of work cut out for me. Before that, while Mr. Dunkle was in the room, Dr. Cook had surprised me by asking if I could work observations backward. The advantage in that to him, of course, was that he could give me the latitude or longitude of a place where he said he had been, and that I could work out for him the observations which he could have gotten if he had been there. It would be discovering the north pole by the reverse method.

Dr. Cook's Ignorance.

"I thought I would keep on asking Dr. Cook questions to see if he really knew anything about observations. I remarked:

"'Dr. Cook, in your narrative as published in The Herald, there are some tremendous mistakes in your observations.' He replied:

"'Yes, some of them have been pointed out to me. I am anxious to have them corrected.'

"I asked him what was his reason for putting down his observations at the north pole clear down to the seconds when every navigator knows that seconds are not usually considered. He replied that he had been very careful to get the exact observations—that by putting them down in seconds he believed they would be more convincing.

"'Pardon me, doctor,' I said, 'but it is not at all convincing to any one who knows how observations are made. I would advise you very strongly that before putting your polar observations in to the Danish scientists you take out those seconds. Now, the best thing for you to do is to consult some admiralty chart before you go any further, and get your bearings. When you have told me where you were I will be able to fix up the rest.'

"'I haven't any admiralty chart,' said the doctor.' I don't know right now where I can get one.' He ought to have had one long before, but I didn't tell him that. I merely said that I would be able to get one for him if he wanted me to.

"'Wish you would,' he said. 'I can see that it is important.'

"'If it's to be got in New York, I'll fetch it to you,' I told him.

Ashamed of the Doctor.

"I wanted to find out something more about the time Dr. Cook took on his trip—the hours of the day at the time of his observations, so I asked him where he got his chronometer time when he started from the Bradley. He told me he didn't take any chronometer time at all. I felt ashamed of him. Here he was saying that he had taken observations and that they were accurate and yet he didn't have any way of knowing that they were, because he could not check up his time. I wondered if any other explorer was ever in that fix before.

"'Dr. Cook,' I said to him, 'it will be necessary for me to furnish you with a complete chart, showing your time for your various observations. I will have to work it out for you or you'll find yourself in trouble with those proofs of yours.' He replied:

"'All right, Captain, I'll be glad if you will let me have them.'

"I had gone at the doctor so hard that I was afraid that he'd get mad. I didn't want to let on what I felt—that he had not been to the pole. I hated to be that harsh with him, so I kept my thoughts to myself.

"We went on talking and I told the doctor that I had better fit him up with a complete log all the way to the pole, with every sort of observation in it. If he didn't want it for any other purpose, I said, it would be of use in checking up his own observations, although I felt that they were sadly lacking, if he had them at all. I wanted to ask if he would show the observations to me, but I did not want to embarrass him.

"When I left Dr. Cook it was with the understanding that I was to get for him the charts he wanted, together with a number of books on polar observations, and that I was to work out from the narrative in The Herald all his sights for latitude and longitude, based upon the latitudes as published. That was a pretty good job. There were about thirty latitudes given in The Herald narrative, and there were a few longitudes. The latitudes carried Dr. Cook from Svartevaag to the pole. The doctor handed me a slip of paper, on which he had written the observations he wanted from Svartevaag north."

Instructions from Cook.

Here is a copy of the paper of instructions exactly as Capt. Loose says it was written by Dr. Cook. It was an ordinary sheet of note paper, torn irregularly half way down:

SVARTEVAAG.—Start March 17-18. Strong wind.—Haze.

March 30.—Obs. Latt. & Long. Daily observations to April 23.

"When Dr. Cook gave me that paper of instructions," says Capt. Loose, "he told me that he wanted the altitudes of the sun, which would give him the latitudes and longitudes as mentioned in The Herald, from Svartevaag to the pole. He told me he had reached Svartevaag on March 17 and left there on the 18th. He wanted the altitudes, he said, from March 18 to April 23, also the latitudes and longitudes from March 30 to April 23. The doctor told me he had one sight for latitude at noon on April 18 which had not appeared in The Herald. He wanted the altitude on that.

His Needs Were Many.

"The doctor, before I left him that day, produced a notebook about ten inches square in which he said he had some of his observations, and, referring to that, he asked me to get the latitude sights at noon on these positions:

March 24, 83° 31'; March 30, 84° 50'; April 8, 86° 36'; April 11, 87° 20'; April 14, 88° 21'; April 20, 89° 46' 30"; April 21, 6 P. M. and 12 P. M.; April 22, 6 A. M. and noon.

"In reading from the book he gave no latitude for April 21 and 22. He also wanted the longitude sights for March 24, 96 degrees 27 minutes; March 30, 95 degrees 36 minutes; April 8, 94 degrees 2 minutes, which he told me were taken in the forenoon, and these longitude sights taken in the afternoon, reading from the book in giving them to me: April 11, 95 degrees 19 minutes; April 14, 95 degrees 52 minutes; April 20, 94 degrees 52 minutes. The last two longitude sights, I found out later, could not be worked out. I said he would have to consider them as dead reckoning longitudes.

It struck me as queer when I studied these figures as submitted by the doctor; that in some instances the dates did not correspond with those given for the same position in The Herald summary of Oct. 8. This was the case with regard to the position at 83 degrees 31 minutes, which, in The Herald summary, was given as March 23 and in the figures as given to me by the doctor was March 24. There was also a discrepancy of one day on the figures at 84 degrees 50 minutes and at 86 degrees 36 minutes. The other positions were identical with those of The Herald summary.

"It was understood when I left the doctor that day at the Waldorf that I was to get the charts to him as soon as I could, and I promised that I would have his latitudes and longitudes ready just as quickly as I could figure them out. The doctor told me of his plan to go to some quiet place where he could rest and get his data in shape for Copenhagen. He told me he was getting worried over the delay.

"I saw Dr. Cook next at the Hotel Gramatan on Nov. 6, two days after my first interview. Mr. Dunkle had told me that I was to call myself Andrew H. Lewis, as the doctor couldn't afford to run any chances of having himself identified with Capt. Loose, the navigator. So I went up there as Andrew Lewis. When the clerk at the desk told me the doctor was not there I thought that the doctor was trying to hide from me. I told the clerk I didn't like being treated that way. I thought, of course, that Dr. Cook would have left word at the hotel desk to let me go to his room.

"Later on, when I found that the doctor had not arrived, and that I was not supposed to have called for him, lest some spy might hear me, I thought that maybe I had laid the way to spoil the whole business. It worried me quite a good deal until the doctor arrived at the hotel and assured me that no trouble would come of it.

"The doctor appeared to be glad to see me that day. I had some of the observations ready. They were of stars which he might have seen at Anoratok. He thanked me for them, and stuck them in his pocket. On that occasion I discussed with Dr. Cook his pole observation of 89 degrees 59 minutes 45 seconds. I asked the doctor how he came so close to the pole. 'That was a wonderful observation,' I said, and he replied that it was, but that he had made it with great care.

Shall We Depress the Pole?

"I suggested to the doctor that he ought to have allowed for depression at the pole, which is calculated at five or six miles. He said he had not decided that there was any depression there. I told him that if it appeared to the minds of the scientists that there was a depression, there would be good ground for saying that this observation had been fabricated, as it could not under those circumstances have been taken. I suggested to him as an alternative that he might assume that this observation had been taken without the use of an artificial horizon and he could presume that the observation had been taken from a hummock of ice twenty-six feet in elevation. By a direct observation and omitting to allow for the twenty-six feet elevation, it would show that he had been five miles short of such an actual position, and thus the scientists would calculate at worst that he had been about one or two miles from the actual pole, which would be close enough to establish his claim.

Azimuth Puzzled the Doctor.

"At this interview I asked Dr. Cook some more questions to satisfy myself as to his knowledge or lack of knowledge of observations and exploration in general. We were discussing the azimuth, and I asked Dr. Cook what he understood that to mean. I had taken it from his discussion that he hadn't much of an idea.

"'An azimuth?' he repeated. 'Well, just offhand, Captain, I can't explain it, although I have it somewhere in my books or papers.'

"'Do you know how it is taken?' I asked him. He confessed that, without looking it up, he was not prepared to answer.

"'Well, what do you understand by the true bearing of a heavenly body?' I asked him.

"'What sort of a heavenly body?' he asked.

"'Any sort,' I replied. Again he told he that he had not the information ready, but that he could refresh his memory by looking in his books. It was an astronomical point, he said, that could not be answered offhand except by a skilled astronomer. I told him it was absolutely necessary for an explorer to know these things if he wanted to know where he was going.

"'It seems strange to me that you could be certain that you discovered the north pole if you didn't know how to take the observations that would take you there,' I ventured, and the doctor replied that he had been guided by the Nansen and Sverdrup charts, the same as he had said before.

"Dr. Cook kept telling me that it was quite important that I put temperatures in all the observations I had. I replied that I wouldn't give a rap for temperatures.

"'They won't prove anything,' I told him. 'I'd like to know who is going to bother about temperatures if the observations are not there.' Well, that didn't seem to make any impression on the doctor, and he kept insisting that the temperatures go in. He informed me that, although I might not think it, he did actually have his observations, with the exception of the longitudes, which he wanted me to furnish, and the latitude observations which I had already supplied. He thought that these did not matter much if they were not in, and I answered that if he put his proofs in without them he would find out that it did make considerable of a difference.

"'You'll find that the Danish scientists are going to be very particular about this thing,' I said to him, and I would advise you not to throw away anything that I have given you.'

"'Oh, no; I shall not throw anything away,' he replied. 'I want all the data you can furnish me.'

Loose and Dunkle, Pole Discoverers.

"When I went back to the city that night and met Mr. Dunkle I told him that it was a good thing for Dr. Cook that he had asked some advice before he started his proofs away to Copenhagen. I said to him: 'Dunkle, do you know what this means?'

"'What means!' he asked.

"'Our working out this stuff for Dr. Cook,' I said.

"'What about it?' he asked.

"'Why, it means that if the Copenhagen scientists pass his proofs we will be the real discoverers of the pole.' I told him I hadn't the slightest idea, when I went into the thing, how far Dr. Cook was from knowing how to put in his proofs.

"'It's a shame to think what might have happened to him,' I said.

"I didn't do any work on the polar observations for a few days after that because I met with an accident. I had a suit case filled with books, including one by Sverdrup on his expedition with the Fram that Dr. Cook had loaned me, and a sextant which Lewis Nixon gave me, and was getting off an electric car in Brooklyn when I fell. The next I knew I was in a drug store, coming to. I had lost my senses. The suit case was gone with all the books, including the Sverdrup one, but by some strange freak I had gathered my sextant and I had it with me when I regained my senses in the drug store. I think it must have rolled out of my suit case and that I made a grab for it. The suit case I never did get back. I notified the police of Brooklyn, but they could not locate it. I did not dare tell Dr. Cook that I had lost his Sverdrup, as he had trouble enough already, and I didn't want to add to it for fear he might lose his nerve entirely. He had seemed to be so nervous when I saw him the last time that I really felt sorry for him.

"When I saw the doctor next it was on Nov. 16, when I went up to the Gramatan with Mr. Dunkle, and he was waiting for more observations. I had only a few to give him. He said it would be quite necessary for me to stay at the hotel and be with him until he had completed his observations, as there was a great howl going up over them and he had to get them to Copenhagen right away.

16 Views of the Pole from the Gramatan.

"I told the doctor that it would not take long to complete the observations. I had succeeded in getting him almost to the pole. He told me he wanted two

Continued on Page 4.

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Yachting is a pastime enjoyed by a privileged few, but—autoing is by no means confined to actual owners of cars. There are few who do not number among their acquaintances at least one auto owner and who are not called upon occasionally to indulge in the pleasures of a road tour.

And such pleasure cannot be fully enjoyed without suitable dress. We invite the attention of those who wish to "dress the part" to the remarkable facilities of our department for the Autoist.

Auto Coats of our creating, whether of cloth, rubber, leather or fur, are thoroughly distinctive garments designed and made by our own trained craftsmen, whose work is entitled to—and receives—the recognition of those who appreciate the best.

Auto Coats for Men & Women

AUTO APPAREL FOR CHAUFFEURS
AUTO REQUISITES, AUTO LIVERIES

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Diamond LaVallieres

We invite an inspection of new designs of diamond La Vallieres. The variety is comprehensive and embraces simple as well as most elaborate ornaments. Many choice semi-precious stones, as Tourmaline, Aquamarine, Opal, Amethyst and Topaz, are shown in diamond settings of unusual beauty.

Prices range from $60.00 to $500.00.

THEODORE A. KOHN & SON

JEWELLERS

321 FIFTH AVENUE AT 32ND STREET

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

Made in France for a Century

The Ideal HIGHBALL AMER PICON

Add a tablespoonful of Grenadine Syrup or Curacoa to a wineglass full of Amer Picon with Carbonated Water.

12,000,000 Bottles Sold Last Year

HOW CAPT. LOOSE MADE FALSE RECORDS

Continued from Page 3.

sets of observations at the pole, taken six hours apart for forty-eight hours, as that was the number he had stated in The Herald narrative as having been taken. The reason he wanted the two different sets was to see how they looked with the depression at the pole taken into consideration and without the depression. He had not yet made up his mind, he said, whether there should be a depression. He was still puzzled about that.

"I went to work on the pole observations, and sat up that night until I couldn't keep awake any more. I made the sixteen observations just as the doctor had wanted. Eight gave a latitude of 90 degrees and eight gave 89 degrees 56 minutes. I did not bother about the seconds. It was getting down to too fine a point to suit me.

"Besides these observations Dr. Cook had asked me to ascertain for him the altitude on April 21, 1908, at noon, at the pole, from his observation, as he gave it to me, of latitude 89 degrees 59 minutes 45 seconds. He seemed determined to put in that observation down to the seconds, and anyhow, it was quite necessary, if he was to prove that he actually made the observation at all, to give along with it the latitude sight. To get that I had to work it out backward."

A Sample Fabrication.

Here is the observation, down to the latitude sight, as Captain Loose says he gave it, signed, to Dr. Cook:

April 21, Noon, 1908.

Sun's mer. alt.	23	14	10
Opp. alt	11	37	05
Rfr		4	36
	11	32	29
Flx. +			9
	11	32	38
Bar			1
	11	32	37
Ther			40
	11	33	17
S. D.		15	56
T. A.	11	49	13
			—90
Z. D.	78	10	47
Dcl	11	48	58
Lat	89	59	45

Barometer, 29.83.
Thermometer, 38.7.

AUG. W. LOOSE.

The technical terms, as they appear on the memorandum of observation, in Captain Loose's handwriting, are, interpreted, as follows: Sun's meridian altitude, apparent altitude, refraction, parallax, barometer, thermometer, semidiameter, true altitude, zenith distance, declination.

"Altogether," says Captain Loose, "I worked out probably 50 altitude sights by the reverse route. They included not alone sights on latitude and longitude by the sun, but also sights on stars for time, chronometer rate and compass error and positions.

"The day after my arrival at the Gramatan," the Captain proceeds, "Mr. Dunkle left, and that night I sat up working on more observations and figuring out compass corrections and a number of other things. Mr. Dunkle had taken his watch away with him, and I didn't have any, so that when I got tired of working I had no idea what time it was. I didn't think of it then, but I might have telephoned the hotel desk to tell me the time. I am a navigator, not used to hotels, and it didn't occur to me to do that.

"But I got around it all right. I had always been used, when on ship, to take the time by the stars. I looked out of the window of my room and could see Procyon in the east. I got out my sextant and took a sight on the star, using a basin of water as an artificial horizon. I know the approximate latitude and longitude of New York, and after reckoning it all out I found that it was 11 hours and 2 minutes.

"'It's time to go to bed,' I said, and I went.

"The next day, in a talk with Dr. Cook, I spoke of the necessity of his being able to get the correct time in each of the observations, and I wanted him to be able to explain to the scientists how he did it. So I showed him how to make his observations, or sights, on stars. I gave him a plan for a crude transit which he might have used in getting at the exact time and rate of his chronometer for the trip to the pole. I showed him how to get the difference between local time and Greenwich mean time at any given latitude and longitude.

Sighting Capella Under Difficulties.

"In working out the observations on stars at Anoratok, I experienced some difficulty because Dr. Cook had made no observations of any kind there. He did not even have a record of time. It was necessary that we get a line on some fixed stars which could be used in establishing and checking up the time and the rate of his chronometer watches. I determined that Capella, which is a fine star for observation purposes, would be visible from Anoratok. After some little calculation I determined that Capella would be visible in the southern horizon, but on reference to a volume of 'The Arctic Pilot,' giving descriptions of the shores of Smith Sound, I found that there was mention of a high stretch of cliffs to the southward of Anoratok, and rising abruptly from the beach.

"The elevation of Capella above the southern horizon was so low that I was afraid an investigation would show that it could not be seen from Dr. Cook's igloo. Consequently I calculated the time when Capella would appear in the northern horizon, so that it could be seen out over the ice, as there could be no question of the cliffs interfering with the observation in that direction. I also calculated Capella in the western horizon for a longitude sight, and, assuming the longitude of the point which Dr. Cook had placed on the chart as Anoratok to be correct, this longitude sight enabled me to give him a start for his chronometer time and his difference from Greenwich mean time. This difference in time between Anoratok and Greenwich was thus established as 4 hours 45 minutes 40 seconds.

"When I had completed this calculation I asked Dr. Cook as to whether he had any notes as to weather conditions which would interfere with a sight on Jan. 15. He said he would find out. He went to his room, and returned shortly with the statement that the weather was clear. So I gave Dr. Cook this sight:

Jan. 15, 9:30 A. M.—Barometer, 29.51; temperatre, —38; Capella lower culmination, meridian altitude, 69 degrees 6 minutes 2 seconds; apparent altitude, 34 degrees 33 minutes; chronometer, 3 seconds out.

The Doctor Remembers He Rose Early.

"I had another sight on Capella, west, on Jan. 15, showing an apparent altitude of 46 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds at 4:51 A. M., apparent time. I asked the doctor if he could imagine that he got up early enough for such a sight, and he asked:

"'Was that necessary?'

"I replied, 'It certainly was.'

"'Well,' replied the doctor, 'as that is an important detail of my journey, I doubtless did get up at that very hour or some time before it. You are safe in putting the observation that way.'

"I suggested to the doctor that he assume that of the three chronometer watches that he told me he had with him on the trip to the pole, Watch No. 1 was 1 minute 46 seconds slow of Greenwich mean time at the time of this observation, and losing three seconds daily, as computed on future observations. He ought to assume Watch No. 2 as 4 minutes 7 seconds slow of Greenwich mean time at this observation and losing 3 4-10 seconds daily. Watch No. 3, I told him, ought to be used for local time purposes. These calculations, I informed him, were necessary, inasmuch as each minute of time would make a difference of approximately five miles in all future calculations for longitude in those regions or parallels.

"I asked Dr. Cook if he had done that with his chronometer watches, and he replied that he presumed he had done so, as that was a part of the work of his trip, but that he couldn't produce the calculations. So I worked out a complete set of chronometer observations for him clear up to and including Svartevaag. The position which we assumed for Anoratok in these calculations was 78 degrees 34 minutes north latitude, 71 degrees 25 minutes west longitude, and by a sketch I showed him that his compass error would be approximately north 107 degrees west. In my calculations for time I used sideral time as roughly 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds, which is close enough for all purposes.

"At Svartevaag, the longitude of which had been located differently by two explorers, I struck an average, using latitude 81 degrees 21 minutes north and longitude 93 degrees 50 minutes west, which would give a difference in time of 6 hours 15 minutes 20 seconds from Greenwich. The doctor, when I handed him these computations, again told me that he had no observations of any description at either Anoratok or Svartevaag. I gave him observations or sights on several stars which would give him a pretty close idea of how his chronometer watches might have run since leaving Anoratok.

"I gave him an azimuth observation which would tend to show compass error at Svartevaag to be north 147 degrees west.

As to the Return, He Certainly Got Back.

"When I submitted the latitude sights to Dr. Cook at the Gramatan they covered only the trip to the pole and at the pole. I remarked to the doctor that it would be a good scheme—a very wise scheme—if he would send over to Copenhagen the latitude sights on his way down from the pole. Dr. Cook looked stumped for a minute and then I said to him:

"'Well, that'll be all right, doctor. You can say that you got to the pole and that everybody knows you got back and that you left the return observations in a cache somewhere.'

"'Yes, that's right,' replied the doctor. 'I did leave them in a cache at Etah, where my instruments are. I'm going to get them next Spring if I can.'

"I laughed and said, 'Yes, if you can.'

"The last I saw of Dr. Cook was on Friday night, Nov. 19, when I turned over to him the last of the observations I had made for him. I had covered the whole trip from Anoratok to the pole, and had paved the way for him, if he used them to have his records accepted by the University of Copenhagen. I don't think any polar explorer could ever have a more complete set of observations. There was nothing lacking that I could think of because it meant $1,500 bonus to Dunkle and me if he got them through, and $500 extra that the doctor had told me I would get. And then I felt some natural pride in my own discovery of the north pole. I wanted the proofs to be in such shape that the Danish scientists could not shoot holes through them, as they certainly would have done through Dr. Cook's.

"My last advice to Dr. Cook, as we shook hands at the Hotel Gramatan, was that he send accurate copies of the observations as I had given them to him, together with explantory data that I had made up, showing his compass variations and his chronometer sights. He thanked me for the aid I had given him and expressed the hope that the scientists would pass favorably upon the proofs.

"'They can't help do it if you send the right set,' I said.

"During my stay at the Hotel Gramatan Dr. Cook had in his possession in his rooms there all the calculations I made for him. Some of these he returned after having kept them a day or longer, or a sufficient time to have copied them. He did not return the latitude sights from Svartevaag to the pole, nor the chart of his supposed route to the pole, which I worked out for him from an improvised map of my own, similar to the Admiralty charts. He also kept all the books on observations and polar information which I had bought for him at his request.

"I have placed in the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES the original papers, showing my calculations or the method of determining them, upon which were based the observations submitted to Dr. Cook and also the original observations which I gave to him with the exception of those from Svartevaag to the pole. Of these latter I have furnished THE TIMES with copies."

DANES GET RECORDS; SHOW DOUBT OF COOK

University Authorities Unenthusiastic and Some Newspapers Are Frankly Skeptical.

TESTS WILL BE SEVERE

Favorable Verdict on North Pole Claim Unlikely Unless Proved to Satisfaction of the Whole World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—Dr. Cook's documents, intended to support his claim to the discovery of the north pole, are now lying in the vaults of the Landsman's Bank, where they will remain till the committee of investigation appointed by the University of Copenhagen begins its examination of them.

Walter Lounsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, who arrived this morning, was met as the steamer docked by a knot of journalists and a couple of detectives. No representative of the university was present to receive him. Indeed, the whole attitude of the university authorities is suggestive of the reluctant performance of an unpleasant task imposed on them by the hasty enthusiasm of Chancellor Torp. Nor was the presence of the detectives symptomatic of any keen desire on the part of the authorities to assume the responsibilities of what a Danish paper to-night calls the "courier of Cook's secrets." I have ascertained that the manager of the Scandinavian Steamship Line requested the Commissioner of Police to detail two men in view of possible untoward developments.

"Well," said the manager when asked what untoward developments he feared, "after all we have heard of the Pearyites' methods I thought their emissaries might try to steal Cook's documents."

Mr. Lounsdale accorded an interview to the reporters, which contains only one point worth notice. This is the statement that Dr. Cook has taken no action to seek his two Eskimo companions. This is a matter which is regarded here as of high importance. Since my arrival I have investigated the report cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES recently to the effect that the Danish Government had intrusted to a Greenland missionary the task of examining Etukishook and Ahwelah. When this statement was published in THE TIMES Dr. Cook's agents declared it baseless. I am able to state that it is perfectly accurate. I may also add this correction, that the quarter in which doubts of Cook were first felt in Copenhagen was the royal palace, based upon information supplied by agents of the Foreign Office.

After depositing the documents at the bank, Mr. Lounsdale went to the university to announce their arrival. The information was received with cold courtesy by a subordinate and conveyed to the rector. Copenhagen's university is flying no flags in honor of the event.

Eloquent testimony to the change that has come over the spirit of the Copenhagen dream of Cook is found in the articles in the evening papers descriptive of the arrival of the documents. Mr. Lounsdale's appearance on the scene is related in mock heroics by the Berlingske Tidende, in some respects the leading paper of Denmark. The suggestion is even made that the tin box so much fuss was made over may be found to contain a gold brick. One of the questions Mr. Lounsdale was asked was whether he had brought irrefutable proofs of Cook's claim that he reached the pole. The Berlingske makes game of the "dignified silence" of his reply, and points out that 25,000 words of typewritten expansion and explanation hardly add to their value.

"The proofs," it says, "are possibly no proofs at all without an examination of the instruments that lie peacefully under a rock at Etah."

Another note of dissatisfaction is sounded in an expression of surprise that Cook, who, according to Lounsdale, interrupted his lecture tour in order to devote three weeks to the preparation of the proofs, should not have completed them before undertaking to lecture. These are straws which show how the wind is blowing in Copenhagen. Should Cook appear here now he would meet the chilling blasts of an arctic Winter of discontent instead of the warm gusts of the glorious Summer of enthusiasm on his previous visit. I had a conversation to-day with a diplomat who is well known in America and whose finger is on the pulse of Danish sentiment. He summed the situation up concisely.

"The Danes would be very glad," he said, "to find Dr. Cook able to prove his case, but unless he can prove it to the hilt so that the world at large can no longer doubt he will get no verdict in his favor from Copenhagen. Once bitten, twice shy."

Punch Jests with Cook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Punch has this to say in its current issue concerning the disappearance of Dr. Frederick A. Cook:

"Dr. Cook is now reported to have suddenly disappeared and his whereabouts is a matter of speculation. All we will say at present is this, 'Do not be surprised if you hear within the next fortnight that the south pole has been reached.'"

MASSAGE YOUR SCALP WITH CRUDOL

Removes Dandruff With One Application and Grows Hair.

By massaging your scalp once or twice a week with Crudol, the new Crude Oil product you can make your hair soft and fluffy and keep it in a healthful condition. This treatment will also remove dandruff and prevent the scalp from itching.

Crudol can be secured at any Drug Store in 25c. or 50c. tubes, or direct from The Crudol Co., 1,775 Broadway, who will send you a liberal sample tube for 10c. in stamps.

Crudol Antiseptic Shampoo is a delightful scalp cleanser. For sale at all Drug Stores or send 10c. to the above address for a regular size tube.

WHEN SARATOGA IS RESTORED

It Will Be a Great Spa Again, Mr. Shepard Tells Saratogans.

The Saratoga County Society held its seventh annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of the Saratoga district ventured witticisms at the expense of those whom he called the "blind followers" of Gov. Hughes in public life. George B. Mallon, introduced by Toastmaster William D. McNulty as "the champion Ananias of Franklin County," raised a general laugh by answering:

"In this a general excursion northward, (toward the northern part of the State,) I had not expected to be cast for the rôle of Dr. Cook."

"The purpose of the State, as expressed by the Legislature and the Governor," said Mr. Shepard, "is to restore to Saratoga Springs its former high place as one of the greatest spas in the world.

"The restoration of the Springs by the creation there of a State reservation or park such as exists at Niagara Falls, in the Adirondacks and on a smaller scale on the Palisades, will bring prestige and wealth to the entire commonwealth.

"The Attorney General has decided that a portion of the money appropriated may be properly applied to establishing rights before the State purchases any of the springs, in order that the State may know what it is buying.

"I believe it to be to the interest of the State to purchase all the springs in Saratoga Valley and to operate them all harmoniously.

"I believe that Saratoga has no better, truer, or wiser friend than Gov. Hughes. After the question of rights has been decided I believe the State should be in a quasi-partnership with Saratoga to reap the advantages which will result to the State as a whole and to Saratoga in particular of a restoration of its former glories."

FIREMEN'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

Ask More Pay Because They Can't Support Families on What They Get.

Each of the members of the Board of Estimate yesterday received a communication signed, "The Firemen of the Greater City of New York," pleading for an increase of $200 a year in firemen's pay. The letter was almost pitiful. It read:

Sir: We, the firemen of the Greater City of New York, respectfully appeal to you to assist us in getting an increase in salary. The cost of living at present is so great that it is impossible for us to give our families the necessities of life. It is also impossible for us to try to give our children a proper education. They have to go out into the world at an early age to assist their parents to make both ends meet.

As you know, our position is a hard lot, working twenty-four hours a day out of the twenty-four at the rate of 16 cents per hour, a wage considerably less than that paid for unskilled labor. The expense of our wearing apparel is $100 a year; our matron service at each and every house is a cost to each man of $24 per year. So you see that when our expenses are paid it is a hard road to travel and try to do justice to our families.

We all know that you are always ready to help the firemen, for he is always ready to sacrifice his life at any time, day or night, when duty calls him. It is a position that the citizens of Greater New York should be proud of, to think that while they sleep they are always protected by the greatest and best Fire Department in the world.

Hoping you will give this your humble consideration and make many homes happy by increasing our salary $200 per annum, we remain, Respectfully,

THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK.

All attempts to find out who is responsible for the request failed. None of the four different firemen's organizations are behind it officially.

The granting of the petition would cost more than $500,000 a year. The present grades and salaries of the uniformed force are: Foreman, $2,160; Assistant Foreman, $1,800; engineer, $1,600; first grade fireman, $1,400; second grade, $1,200; third grade, $1,000, and fourth grade, $800.

New Blind Institution to Open.

The Light House, at 118 East Fifty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the New York Association for the Blind, will be open for inspection to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M. The nucleus of the association's museum, collected abroad, to show the emancipation of the blind, will be on view, and several blind pupils will operate power machines to illustrate foreign and home industries in which the sightless can work in competition with those who can see.

No Operation on Senator Raines.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Three physicians called in consultation decided to-day not to perform an operation upon State Senator John Raines for the removal of an abdominal ulcer. Dr. Collins said to-day that the Senator's condition was somewhat more favorable than yesterday.

Mr. Wack Not Counsel for F. P. Earle.

It has been incorrectly stated in THE TIMES and other newspapers that Harry Wellington Wack, counsel for Dr. Frederick D. Cook, was also counsel for Ferdinand Pinney Earle of "affinity" fame. Mr. Wack was not counsel for Earle, but for the first Mrs. Earle, who divorced the artist.

CATCH BLACK HAND SUSPECTS IN RAIDS

With Drawn Revolvers Detectives Round Up Two Here and Three at Mt. Kisco.

ALL ARE HELD AS ROBBERS

Supposed to be the Band That Has Terrorized Westchester for Nearly a Year.

With the arrest of two Italians in East New York on Tuesday night, and on top of that, through an early raid by starlight on the outskirts of Mount Kisco yesterday morning, the arrest of three others, the police and Under Sheriff Scherp of Westchester County think they have broken up a Black Hand gang which has terrorized Mount Kisco and the neighboring villages for nearly a year.

What with horse stealing, several hold ups, a murder or two, and the regular blackmailing of the Italians of the region, things came to such a point last Summer that the Sheriff and District Attorney Winslow determined to stamp out the criminals at any cost. Since then detectives have bent all their efforts to that one end.

Three Mount Kisco sleuths made the round-up of last night, tramping in a cold wind through half-frozen mud for miles into the places most thickly settled by Italians known as bad men. They had warrants from Judge Hartnett of Mount Kisco charging Louis Francesze, Joe Zucci, and Josef Cotrono with extortion by threat. All three they found asleep and easily arrested, though in one case they had to hold off in the darkness just before daybreak a gang of seven Italians at revolver point.

Before that they had arrested in East New York and locked up at Brooklyn Headquarters two men wanted in connection with the unaccountable disappearance of Joviano Disco, who had "talked too much," as Italians friendly to the detectives hinted. They said he had been killed. These two men were Santo Branchati and Dominick Felito. They left Mount Kisco just after Disco disappeared on Nov. 4.

The Italians around Mount Kisco are all Calabrians, numbering about 1,200. They work on the highways of the neighborhood, the aqueduct and some of the Westchester estates. It was only last Spring that the trouble began. There appeared among the laborers a group of swarthy men who wore brighter scarfs about their necks, had a certain nonchalant swagger in their stride, and seemed quicker with the knife and pistol than the others. These men appeared to have no regular employment.

Robbery Almost Daily.

Early in March horse stealing began. Several Italians went to Sing Sing for it. In May there came hold-ups—men in rubber masks jumped out from hedges of a dark night, revolver in hand. Things got to a point where people wouldn't let their women folk go out after dark at all. In July there were seventeen hold-ups; in August, eight; in September, two.

Contractor Rafferty, walking home on the night of July 24, was held up at pistol point and robbed of $33 and a gold watch. For that crime two Italians, Rubini and Mandioerico, are awaiting trial in the White Plains jail.

In the same month William Linquist was held up by three men and robbed of $21 and jewelry. Then Milton Brown, paymaster for a building company, was robbed of his watch and money, two Italians jumping on him from behind a hedge. Carl Johnson and William Vail were forced in the same way to stand and deliver.

As for the Italian laborers, though detectives coaxed and threatened they would not say a word. Yet there was evidence enough that they were regularly forced each payday in many cases to pay tribute to some one. Then on Sept. 26 Nelson Freeman was robbed of $42 and the crime was fixed on one Tony Larosa. He had had three confederates, and when convicted of highway robbery the police tried to get him to tell, but he refused.

Larosa's imprisonment had a strange effect upon the Italian laborers. They lost their fear and became communicative. They told of extortions and showed Black Hand letters. Then the detectives began to get on the scent. In November they heard of a young Italian, who, going to a rendezvous at Marchiano's saloon, in Lexington Avenue, a regular Italian meeting place, suddenly disappeared. After that two men the sleuths had been watching left town. They were Branchati and Felito. They were traced to East New York. At 2,005 Atlantic Avenue, a tenement, the detectives found Mrs. Francesca Zula. She told of Disco, the missing boy. According to her Disco had talked too much about a murder in Calabria, and once Branchati heard him.

Feared for His Life.

Then Disco, mentioning names to her, said he had to go to Mount Kisco for a job, but he said, "I am afraid for my life," and he told her to search if he did not soon return. He did not return. The detectives traced him to Marchiano's saloon, heard that he had had drinks there on the night of Nov. 4 and then going out with a certain man had not returned.

The detectives decided that Branchati and Felito could throw light on this matter. They were aware that they had gone to Mrs. Zula's. They learned, too, that Francesze, Zucci and Cotrono were called "bad men" by the working Italians, and so the round up was arranged.

Immediately after the East New York arrests Detectives Kirby and Heinricks hurried back to Mount Kisco, arriving there at 1:20 yesterday morning. At the Mount Kisco station they were met by Constable Platt. Well armed the three then set out on their tramp. Two miles they trudged through the mud till they came to Marchiano's saloon. There, they arrested Francesze and Zucci. An hour later they captured Cotrono.

MISSING AFTER ACQUITTAL.

Black Hand Believed to Have a Hand in a Jersey Disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Albert Fierio, recently acquitted of the murder of his father-in-law, Emanuel Goglio, has been missing since Sunday, and his relatives believe he has been either lured away or frightened away by the Black Hand. He shot and killed his father-in-law in defending himself and his mother, and at the trial it developed that the man he killed had murdered two men in Italy and was connected with the Black Hand gang there.

THE GORHAM CO.
Christmas Gifts
Gold Silver Bronze Leather

THE same unmistakable elegance of quality and design which establishes Gorham Sterling Silverware as the standard, also distinguishes the Company's productions in Goldware, Bronze and Leather.

GOLDWARE:

Many articles especially suitable as gifts that are not ordinarily made in gold. Picture Frames, Travellers' Clocks, Reading Glasses, Toilet Articles, Porringers, Bowls and Cups, Loving Cups, Tea Caddies. Also Mesh Bags and new creations for personal adornment. Many things for men.

SILVERWARE:

Everything which lends itself to production in Silver, in its most artistic form. Exceptionally Fine Tea and Coffee Services, Superb Fish Sets, Dinner and Dessert Services, Punch Sets, Service Plates, Bouillon Sets, Chafing Dishes, Toilet Articles, Library Sets, Silver-mounted Glass and a multitude of miscellaneous pieces.

LEATHER GOODS:

All leathers, many of them rare. Automobile Accessories, Writing Cases, Handbags, Bead Embroidered Bags and Purses, Fitted Suit Cases and Bags, Belts, Bridge Boxes, Desk Fittings, Dressing Cases, Prayer Books and Hymnals, Engagement Books, Emergency Cases.

BRONZE:

Desk Sets, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Smoking Sets, Lamps, Statuettes, Busts and Relief Panels of great decorative value, the work of well-known American and European Sculptors. A carefully selected assortment of cabinet pieces.

Umbrellas Crops Whips Walking Sticks

Stationery

5th Avenue and 36th Street

17 and 19 Maiden Lane

DEFENDS SEASIDE PARK PLAN.

Present Inaccessibility of Rockaway Beach Site No Objection, Says Cutting.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has written to THE TIMES pointing out that objection to the proposed seaside park near Rockaway Beach, on the ground of its inaccessibility, overlooks the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of tenement dwellers on Long Island to whom such an argument cannot apply, and and that the same difficulty was raised when Central Park was acquired and The Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks were laid out.

Allan Robinson of the Allied Real Estates, says Mr. Cutting, has declared the opposition of that society because the Manhattan poor cannot afford a round trip charge of 25 cents, thereby assuming the permanency of the present rate of 5 cents from Delancey Street to Canarsie Landing. The present round trip fare to Coney Island is 20 cents.

"Mr. Robinson with the calm complacency of a Manhattanite," writes Mr. Cutting, "overlooks entirely another section of the community. I refer to the rapidly increasing multitude that is settling in outer Brooklyn and Queens right up to the edge of the marshes. It would moreover probably enjoy a 5 cent carefare to Barren Island and from there by short ferry to the beach.

"If we had waited for commodious transportation facilities," continues Mr. Cutting, "we should probably never have acquired Central Park. When the project of a great park was first broached, the city authorities determined upon Jones's Woods (Sixty-seventh to Sixty-eighth Streets, Third Avenue to the East River). They were compelled to relinquish this location by a clamorous opposition urging its inaccessibility."

Mr. Cutting appeals to the citizens not to lose the chance to acquire the Rockaway property. He points out that lack of foresight cost the city Coney Island.

The question will come up before the Board of Estimate to-morrow.

Greenhut and Company
Dry Goods

To Our Charge Customers

Purchases made during this week (Dec. 6th to 11th) will be charged to your January account and billed to you on February 1st. Goods purchased before December 6th or after December 11th will be charged on December account and billed January 1st.

Announce for To-day

An Important Sale of
Women's Reception
Evening and Dinner Gowns

at $45 each

Regular Value $75.00

Gowns that possess all the instantly recognized characteristics of the productions of a Paris inspired dressmaker.

It is a wonderful opportunity to secure a beautiful evening gown at a very low price.

These exquisite gowns came to us from a prominent New York modiste whose reputation for exclusive design and the highest class needlework is international.

She decided to start on her quarterly trip to Paris two weeks earlier than usual, and in order to leave behind an absolutely clear workroom made up these gowns from her remaining materials, especially for us, conceding almost half her usual price.

Made of very fine Crepe Meteor, beautifully embroidered by hand; others are elaborately trimmed with the fashionable bugle trimming.

Full Evening Dress effects, square or round style, or high neck models for afternoon, dinner, theatre, etc., with exquisite touches of dainty lace.

Every pastel or evening shade, approved by present fashions is included; also the always effective black.

On sale to-day in the Suit and Dress Parlors, Second Floor, at..... $45.00

Greenhut and Company—Thursday.

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th Street Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Lord & Taylor

Furniture Department

We direct attention to the variety of useful articles, suitable for Holiday Gifts, displayed in this department:—

Fancy Tables — *Music Cabinets*
Tea Tables — *Cellarettes*
Writing Desks — *Easy Chairs*
Fancy Chairs — *Work Tables*
Mirrors — *Electric Lamps*

Dining Room Furniture

In this section we are at present offering exceptional values in:—

Sideboards	$45.00	$70.00	$90.00	$135.00	each
China Closets	32.00	50.00	60.00	95.00	"
Dining Tables	25.00	45.00	85.00	110.00	"

Bed Room Furniture

Bureaus	$37.50	$50.00	$70.00	$90.00	each
Chiffoniers	35.00	45.00	65.00	80.00	"
Dressing Tables	25.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	"

Bureaus & Chiffoniers at Special Prices

Having the following left over from a large order, we will sell them considerably under wholesale prices:—

Oak and Mahogany

40 Bureaus and Chiffoniers	at $12.50	each
100 " " "	at 16.50	"
30 Bureaus	at 28.50	"
30 Chiffoniers to match	at 24.50	"

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

SHELDON INDICTED FOR GRAND LARCENY

Deposed Head of the Phenix Fire Insurance Co. Charged with Stealing $45,000.

LOST HEAVILY IN STOCKS

Thousands of the Concern's Money Were Squandered in Plunges in Mining Securities.

George Preston Sheldon, deposed president of the Phenix Insurance Company, who is believed to be dying at his country home The Maples, Greenwich, Conn., was indicted yesterday for grand larceny by the New York County Grand Jury, less than forty-eight hours after William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, made public the condition of affairs in the Phenix Company and pointed to Mr. Sheldon as the man who had apparently looted the company of funds estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

On the heels of the former insurance man's indictment came the news that Sheldon had plunged heavily in Wall Street on mining securities, some of them of the wildcat variety, and that a large part of the missing money melted away in margins in the last few years. It was learned, too, that he was hard hit in the financial panic of 1907 and that in his efforts to keep up his margins during that period hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to the stockholders of the Phenix Company dwindled away.

The Nevada-Utah was one of the mining stocks traded in heavily by Sheldon during the period when he was operating an account in the name of the Phenix Company with several brokerage houses. All during 1908 Sheldon made heroic efforts to recoup his losses, for the danger of exposure seemed drawing near. Already there were intimations from Phenix directors that a reorganization of the company might not be amiss. Sheldon feared that a reorganization would disclose the situation in the affairs of the Phenix which has just been uncovered by the Insurance Department.

It was in connection with Sheldon's frenzied efforts to recoup his losses in Wall Street that the indictment charging him with grand larceny was handed down yesterday by the Grand Jury. He was indicted for having transactions in the latter part of last year through which he drew four drafts amounting in all to $45,000 on the brokerage firm of Carter, Wilder & Co., and deposited the drafts to his own credit in the Chatham National Bank.

The account with the brokerage firm was carried in the name of the Phenix Insurance Company, and Sheldon dealt as the representative of the company. So, according to the views of the Grand Jury, his act in depositing drafts on the brokers to his own personal credit in the Chatham National was grand larceny, for the funds in the hands of the brokers were not his, but belonged to the company. One of the drafts exhibited before the Grand Jury was for $15,000. The three others were for $10,000 each.

Each of the drafts was identified by R. I. Doremus, note teller of the Chatham National, who on Tuesday was a witness before the Grand Jury. Evidence concerning the drafts was given also by Frederick Cutter, a clerk in the brokerage firm of Carter, Wilder & Co. Edwin H. Wilder, a member of the firm, also told the Grand Jury about Sheldon's transactions in the four drafts. To make the nature of the trading with the brokerage concern quite clear, Charles S. Koster, Secretary of the Insurance company, testified also before the jury.

Soon after the indictment against Sheldon was filed with Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions steps were taken by Assistant District Attorney Nott to ascertain whether Sheldon is really in too serious a condition to be brought here from Greenwich.

Mr. Nott said he had been informed that Sheldon was in a dying condition but that he would communicate with his physicians and take whatever other steps were deemed necessary to establish the fact that Sheldon is too ill to be subjected to arrest now. Steps have been taken, however, and Gov. Hughes has been requested to ask the Governor of Connecticut for permission to have him brought here for trial as soon as his condition will permit.

It was also said at the District Attorney's office that Sheldon will be kept under close surveillance from now on. According to advices from Greenwich, however, Sheldon's condition is exceedingly grave. His physicians say that he is delirious most of the time and his mind affected by worry and illness.

With the indictment of Sheldon, the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury have finished their investigation of the Phenix scandal for the time at least. It was said at the District Attorney's office that no further steps would be taken until a further communication is received from the Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Hotchkiss has informed Assistant District Attorney Nott that further Grand Jury action may be needed, but that the Insurance Department's investigation had not yet reached a stage where any more indictments could be reasonably asked for. Although other indictments may be found against Sheldon, the one of yesterday will answer the purposes of the Insurance Department, it is said, until the investigation is completed.

Information has come from the Insurance Department to the effect that no special investigation is being made of other fire insurance companies here in view of the exposure of conditions in the Phenix, but that about thirty-five more companies with headquarters here are to be investigated shortly.

Fifteen fire insurance companies in New York city have been investigated since the first of the year. All have been found in good condition except the Phenix. Five foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State also have been investigated since Mr. Hotchkiss was appointed, and all were found in good condition.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 8.—Postmaster Robert H. Hunter returned to his office to-day. When asked to explain the Sheldon loan he said:

"I have no statement to make at this time."

SHELDON'S DEATH AWAITED.

Members of His Family Say the End May Come Any Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—The condition of George P. Sheldon to-day is the same as it has been for ten days. He is constantly taking powerful drugs to keep his heart in action. So far he has had no word conveyed to him of the action being taken in New York against him. No one but his immediate family and physicians see him.

His physician, Dr. F. W. Lambert of New York City, who has been attending him with Dr. Kline of Greenwich, came here and performed a slight operation. He is still irrational.

No physician sent by District Attorney Jerome, as was reported, has been at the hotel nor is his home under guard. Any one sent here by Mr. Jerome would not be admitted to see him, anyway, as this step would have to come from the Connecticut authorities.

Mr. Jerome has often visited Greenwich and knows the sick man. He has personal knowledge of the illness of Mr. Sheldon. He may linger a week or two, but the members of his family said to-night that his death might come at any minute.

Gould Drops Suit Against Waterbury.

The suit brought by George J. Gould against Lawrence Waterbury was discontinued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Seabury at the request of counsel for Mr. Gould. The attorney would not divulge the nature of the action. It is understood, however, that the suit was brought by Mr. Gould on account of loans made to the defendant.

CHARGE INSURANCE JUGGLING.

Examiners Say Syndicate Profited by Deals with Indemnity Company.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Improper expenditures by the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, a credit insurance concern; the declaration of excessive dividends to establish a fictitious value for its stock, and the making of misleading reports are charged by the insurance departments of New York and Massachusetts, which have just finished their joint investigation of the affairs of the company. The report of the departments says that men "on the inside" profited largely by syndicate transactions at the expense of the company.

After referring to the impairment of the company's capital, as a result of which the capital stock was reduced from $1,000,000 to $350,000, the report says that the company's method of preparing its annual reports to the departments has resulted, not merely in its own self-deception, but in misleading such departments as to the true condition of its affairs. The books have been annually kept open to near the 20th of January, the cash income of this period has been added to the cash on hand Dec. 31, while premium notes have been discounted and thus, in effect, reported as cash, and the aggregate of the premium income from policies "not taken" and the gross premiums on policies in force have been understated; thereby, of course, materially reducing the amount of the required reserves. As a result of these practices the examiners compute that, instead of a surplus to policyholders, on Dec. 31, 1908, of $1,178,090.48, as reported to the departments, the real surplus at that time, on the basis of the New York law and without loss reserves on account of policies in force, was but $618,880.50.

The examiners say that excessive dividends have been declared regularly. They call attention particularly to a dividend of 43 per cent. in 1907, seemingly for the purpose of establishing a fictitious value for the company's stock, and to one of 15 per cent. in 1908, when a severe panic having just passed a dividend to stockholders should not have been thought of.

GAYNOR ASSAILS GIVERS OF BRIBES

Continued from Page 1.

ly taken. And so I could go through the departments of government. It is impossible to fill all of the places with men proof against such temptation, and the appointees are corrupted by a corrupt community. It is difficult even to get heads of departments who are incorruptible, let alone the tens of thousands of subordinates.

"There is also a lamentable false moral standard not only here but throughout the country with regard to cheating the Government. We have politicians and men dealing with the Government who would not cheat an individual out of a dollar, much less steal his money or property, or would come back with restitution if they did, but who will defraud the Government without the slightest scruple or remorse. This is an entirely different matter, they say. Their moral code does not include it in the category of sins at all. This is nothing but a reflex of the general moral tone.

"There is also a lack of feeling of civic obligation. Honest, experienced and competent men generally feel under no obligation to run for office, or to accept places in the government as heads of departments when requested to do so by the Mayor. I am now confronted by that very trouble. I want to give as good government to New York as I can. I want to get experienced men, and men so honest that they can say at the end as honest Sancho Panza said on putting off his finery and quitting the government of his Island, 'Naked came I into this government and naked go I out of it.'

"The long line of officials and bosses who made themselves millionaires out of the government of this city, some of whom live abroad and impudently visit us occasionally now that the Statute of Limitations has outlawed their villainies, is a standing disgrace to the moral tone of the community. But when men of the high standard I have mentioned are asked to accept the headship of departments, they give their own private business as an excuse. They do not want to neglect it or reduce their income.

"I have in mind two men here who take a great interest in public affairs. They have studied certain governmental things thoroughly, and speak and write of them with great accuracy. When I told them I wanted them to come into the government and help, they immediately offered excuses.

"They are my friends, and want to help me, but not to their own pecuniary loss. I reminded them that I had given up an exalted life office with a much larger salary than that paid to our Mayor, and I may get one of them yet. Again, such men dread the ignorant and indiscriminate misrepresentations which some newspapers here have practiced for several years. No credit is given by them for anything. Continued nagging and misrepresentation are the rule.

"The outlook for subways is good. Those who are now seeking to build and control the valuable routes on Manhattan Island may as well take it for granted that they cannot get them alone, but must take such routes with their natural extensions over into Brooklyn or Queens, or to the remotest Bronx. The lean must go with the fat. The city is now in a position to build them, if the present outgoing government does not with its last breath pass every proposed scheme before it. The fine names behind one scheme to purchase land in the name of charity should stamp it with distrust.

"The street surface railroad condition in Manhattan and the Bronx is a disgrace to our generation. I suppose you know that for more than three years they have been operated by the receivers of the United States District Court. I hope you all know of their bankruptcy and the fall of the stocks in some cases almost to nothing. I hope you all know of their gross overbonding and overstocking by financiers. I hope you know, for instance, that the thirty-four miles of the Third Avenue Company was bonded and stocked for over $1,700,000 the single track mile, when $100,000 the single track mile would reproduce the whole plant.

"It is for the Public Service Commission to refuse to allow any of those companies to reorganize except on a capital small enough to enable it to pay interest and dividends, and have an ample amount left to go into improvements of track, cars, and service each year. The receivers are running them well, and building them up, and it would be better to leave them in the receivers' hands than turn them over to another experience of overcapitalization and wrecking.

"This city has been most grossly slandered for several years in respect of its morality, financial credit, or otherwise. Let us put a stop to that. Mere scolds and sensationalists are not to be suffered to give to this city a bad or even vile name throughout the world. I am prepared to say from travel and other means of information that New York is the most orderly, decent and moral large city in the world.

"I have received over 100 letters from good women and men since I was elected, calling on me to suppress what the writers call the terrible white slave traffic going on in the City of New York. I have written to each to furnish me with all the evidence she or he has of the existence of such a traffic here, but none has been sent to me as yet. I learned that the letters were all inspired from one source.

"No doubt there is vice here, from the vice of bearing false witness to the one so much talked of, to some extent, and we must all pull together to minimize it instead of seeking notoriety by assailing the good name of the city. There are now earnest men and women who seek no notoriety, working at it constantly in an even and systematic manner."

Judge Gaynor referred to the newspapers near the close of his speech and sharply criticised some of them for their criticisms of candidates in the late city campaign. Had his wife and grown-up children known what he would have had to go through in that campaign, he said, they would not have permitted him to make the race for Mayor.

He added that most of the newspapers were fair and that he hoped that those that had been in error would see that error and remedy it. One thing he assured his hearers was that he would not permit any newspaper to boss him. If the newspapers gave truthful reports of what was done, he added, the people would attend to the "editorials."

Among those present last night were Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States; Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. John A Wyeth, Supreme Court Justices O'Gorman, Goff, and Giegerich; Thomas F. Ryan, Dr. George Bolling Lee, a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; James B. Haggin, Walter L. McCorkle, Henry Siegel, and Dr. William M. Polk.

BRING SUGAR FRAUDS UP TO BENDERNAGEL

Government Witnesses Connect Other Defendants with Scale Tampering at the Trust Pier.

LEAGUE IN CUSTOM HOUSE

Weigher Declares He Lost His Head for Reporting Discoveries, as Bendernagel Said He Would.

As the Government's case against the six former employes of the American Sugar Refining Company, who are charged with participation in the sugar-weighing frauds on the Williamsburg docks of the trust drew near a close yesterday, several important points were established by the prosecution tending to show the length of time in which the weighing frauds had been going on. The most important of the witnesses from whom this testimony was obtained by Henry M. Stimson and Winfred Denison, counsel for the Government, was Frank M. Hornby, who was a Government weigher on the docks of the American Sugar Refining Company from 1895 to 1898, and then was a city weigher until 1908.

Mr. Hornby was asked to testify about a talk he had with James F. Bendernagel, the former cashier of the Williamsburg refinery, and one of the principal defendants in the present case. He was not able personally to identify Bendernagel, but through John Mulhall, a laborer, who was in the service of the Government on the docks at that time, Bendernagel was sufficiently connected with the incident to which Hornby referred so that the story was allowed to go in.

Hornby said that he had been trying to get back for weighing some bags of sugar, which he knew had been taken into the refinery without being weighed. This occurred in December, 1896, and the witness declared that this experience was not the first one of the kind.

"The party who was pointed out to me as Bendernagel came up in front of the scalehouse and asked me what I wanted," said the witness. "I told him that I wanted to get the sugar back to be weighed. He said that the sugar had been weighed. I told him he didn't know what he was talking about and he replied that I was 'too damned smart.'

Lost His Head for It.

"The party I understood to be Bendernagel then said that he had got twenty men's heads in the Custom House before mine, and that he would get mine, too. I told him I knew he could go to the telephone and ask for my head and get it, but that I proposed to get that sugar weighed."

"Did he get your head?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"He did," said the witness. "I was transferred from that cargo that same day and only weighed on those docks a day and a half longer, when another occurrence happened and I was transferred out of the district."

Richard Whalley, who was in the employ of the Sugar Trust at the Williamsburg plant for a number of years, and after leaving the employ of the trust got a job under Richard Parr, the Government investigator, who uncovered the sugar-weighing frauds, also gave important testimony for the Government yesterday. During his direct examination by Mr. Denison of the Government's counsel an effort had been made to get Whalley to tell a conversation which he had with a Sugar Trust employe named Harry Walker, at that time assistant to Oliver Spitzer, the boss of the Williamsburg docks. The defense had objected on the ground that the conversation was not relating to the acts charged in the indictment, but on cross-examination by Henry M. Cochrane reference was made to it. As soon as the cross-examination closed, Henry A. Stimson, the Government's chief counsel, jumped at the opportunity to bring out the story of a device which Whalley told Walker he had used to make the Government scales register inaccurately. Mr. Stimson asked him what the device consisted of and Whalley said that it was a little weight.

"What for?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"To lessen the weight on the indicator," replied the witness.

Whalley said in answer to further questions that he mentioned the device specifically in the course of a talk with Walker and made reference to it in another talk that he had with Spitzer. The talk with Walker, said Whally, was in the presence of the defendant, Coyle, one of the former checkers of the Sugar Trust, and although the defense objected strenuously, Judge Martin allowed the matter to go in.

Put Scales Out of Balance.

"What did you say to Walker?" inquired Mr. Stimson.

"I asked Harry," said the witness, "if he'd see Spitzer and get our time checks fixed so that we come in at 8 and leave at 5, without having to bother about them. Walker said that would spoil the whole system, and I said, all right, 'To hell with the iron,' and I threw it overboard.

"By the iron you mean the implement that you used on the scales?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did you ever seen another implement of the same kind," the prosecutor demanded.

"Yes," said Walker, "Coyle had one."

"How did you apply it?"

"You hang it on either arm, according to whether you use it before or after the scales are balanced. If you use it before the scales are balanced so as to throw out the balance for the day, you take it off as soon as they have been balanced. If you don't use it until after the scales are balanced for the day you leave it on while the weighing is done."

Whalley said that the nephew of James F. Bendernagel, one of the defendants who was Bendernagel's assistants in the cashier's office of the Williamsburg refinery, offered him a job after the weighing frauds had been exposed.

James Conlon, who was an assistant United States weigher from 1895 until last May, testified that he had weighed sugar on the Havemeyer and Elder docks with Kehoe and Coyle, two of the defendants.

"About ten years ago on one occasion," said Conlon, "I was using the platform scale with Kehoe as checker. I noticed the drafts were running about 888 pounds to a four-bag draft. I examined the scale and found an appliance, consisting of a wire with two iron nuts attached. We had some words, and Kehoe appealed to me to give him back the appliance as he would lose his position. He pleaded with me earnestly, and I gave it back to him. Later in the day I noticed that the weights had fallen off again, and I made another search and found the appliance once more on the scale."

Conlon said that he had reported the incident to his immediate superior, George Baldwin.

The Government will probably reach the end of its case to-day.

Thousand Expected at Hearst Dinner.

The dinner to be given to William Randolph Hearst at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday evening is planned for more than a thousand persons. Among the diners will be Robert W. De Forest, Allan Robinson, Jefferson M. Levy, John A. Bensel, James J. Martin, William Hepburn Russell, Thomas Gilleran, John B. Mayo, Edward Lauterbach, Job E. Hedges, Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig, James B. Reynolds, and Ezra P. Prentice.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av.—34 to 35th St.

Fine French Clock Sets

Basement.

These Clock Sets are more than mere time measurers. They are artistic—decorative. Our display shows that we have culled widely. All phases of Clock Sets that have received a happy rendering—free, graceful and dainty treatment—are here.

Probably no other line of merchandise furnishes stronger proofs of our money-saving values than these.

White Italian Marble Clock Set, embellished with gold bronzed mountings, eight-day French movement, half hour and hour strike; Clock 17 inches and Candelabra 20 inches high, $40.89

Cupid Clock Set, White Italian Marble, gold bronzed trimmings, eight-day French movement, half hour and hour strike; Clock 18 inches and Urns 12 inches high, $44.74.

White Italian Marble Clock Set, gold bronzed mountings, eight-day French movement, half hour and hour strike on bell; Clock 14 inches and Candelabra 11½ inches high, $54.75.

Bronze Empire Clock Set, gold bronze trimmings, eight-day French movement, half hour and hour strike; Clock 19 inches and Candelabra 17 inches high, $98.50.

Beautiful Italian Chariot Clock Set, $169.00. The design is a poetic suggestion exquisitely executed. Every detail reflects sterling craftsmanship.

Gold Bronze Empire Clock Set, eight-day French movement, half hour and hour strike, bevelled glass front and back; Clock 22 inches, Candelabra 22 inches high, $274.00.

"Victory" Gold Bronze Clock Set—Clock 20 inches, Candelabra 25 inches high, $374.00.

French Crystal Regulators, $24.89 to $98.50.

Look at the Clock Sets of the same character elsewhere—learn the prices charged by other stores. You'll be amazed at the difference in favor of ours.

Table Sterling Silverware

At a Saving of One-Third

Main Floor.

Every piece stamped "Sterling 925/1000 Fine." The patterns that are not refined Colonial are richly but tastefully decorated.

Prices are so much less than usual because the maker has discontinued Sterling Silverware—in future will limit his production to plated ware—and we secured his unsold balance of solid silver at one-third less than regular prices.

$2.97 for $3.96 large Child's Cups, three styles.
$3.59 for $4.96 Child's Cups, four designs.
$6.59 for $8.67 Child's Cups, two designs.

Coffee Sets, including Pot, Sugar and Cream, devoid of ornamentation, except refined English thread border, our regular price, $49.34; during this sale..... $36.78

$32.61 for $43.49 Three-piece Coffee Sets—plain or beaded styles.

$38.78 for $51.75 Three-piece Coffee Sets, mounted on foot, beaded edge, heavy and rich.

Black Coffee Pots, plain or with English thread border, our regular price $33.49; during this sale..... $24.89

Sugars and Creams; value $13.49 at $9.94
Sugars and Creams; value $15.89, at $11.89
Sugars and Creams; value $17.49, at $12.89
Sugars and Creams; value $18.67, at $13.89

$3.59 for $4.74 Bread-and-Butter Plates, fine beaded edge; Card Trays, 5½ inches wide; Bon Bon Dishes, gray floral decorations.

Park & Tilford Candies

The purity and excellence of our candies has received decided approval of **ladies** everywhere who are naturally the best judges of fine confectionery.

You can sample and test Park & Tilford's confectionery at any of our stores.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

What the serges are to Summer, the fine worsted Suits are to Winter.

For all-around service they have no superior. They look good wherever you wear them, and they stand hard knocks wonderfully well.

We are showing handsome worsted Suits in a great variety of neat striped effects.

Winter Sack Suits . . . $18 to $48
Winter Overcoats . . . $18 to $75

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The Simpson Crawford Co. 1910 Year Book, 5c

50 Years London Fashions

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AV., 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Special Sale To-day Beautiful $75.00 Near Seal Coats, $49.50

Third Floor.

LATEST model 50-inch Coats, with large shawl collar or fancy notch collar and cuffs. Fancy models that retail in specialty stores up to $75. Beautifully satin or brocaded satin lined. The most attractive Coat in New York at this price.

Other Extraordinary Specials:

50 and 52 inch Hudson Seal Coats—Finest quality of foreign dyed skins, carefully selected. Made with shawl collar and cuffs or new Tuxedo collar. Beautifully lined. Made to sell for $225, $235 and $250, at..... $165.00

Near Seal Coats—XXXXX quality, 50 and 52 inches long, large shawl collar and cuffs, or long roll Tuxedo collar. Beautifully lined. $137.00 value, at..... $105.00

Caracul Coats, 36 inches long; selected skins, with large shawl collar and cuffs. Skinner's satin lining; $50.00 values..... $33.00

Near Seal Coats, selected skins, large shawl collar; guaranteed satin lined; 50 and 52 inches long; $97.50 values..... $73.00

50 Pony Coats, 50 and 52 inches long, large shawl collar and cuffs, XXX quality or Tuxedo collar, plain and brocaded satin linings..... $49.50

Hudson Seal Coats, 50 inches long, shawl collar and cuffs or fancy collar; $187.50 values..... $132.50

Near Seal Flat Muffs, Large Size..... $7.50
Natural Squirrel Sets, Pillow Muffs, and throw..... $8.75
Sable Squirrel Sets, set..... $8.75
Special Walaracoon Sets, Pillow Muff, and throw..... $7.50
Hudson Seal Muffs, large size, $35.00 value..... $24.50
Persian Paw Sets, Large Flat Muffs..... $8.75
Pointed Black Hare Sets, collar and rug muff..... $15.00
Sable Fox Sets, shawl collar and flat muff..... $15.00
White Fox Fancy Sets, shawl and muff..... $37.50
Imitation White Fox, shawl and muff..... $25.00
50-inch Sable Coney Coat..... $29.75
White Coney Opera Coats, $135 values..... $89.50
50-inch Moire Russian Pony Coats, Shawl Collars, values $187.50, at..... $100.00
Moire Russian Pony Coats, XXXX, 50-inch..... $72.50
50 and 52-inch Russian Moire Pony Coats..... $85.00
50-inch Sable Squirrel Coats, with border..... $124.50
75 Near Seal Coats, 50 and 52 inches long..... $52.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIXTH AVENUE'S FINEST STORE.

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Madison Square West

suggests the great desirability of

CRAVATS

for

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The collection embraces not only the highest examples of hand cravat-weaving, but also ranges which admirably fill the demand for handsome presents of moderate cost.

Prices $1.00 to $8.00

Branch: 149 Broadway
(Singer Building)

McGibbon & Company

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Cross Barred..... 25c. Each
Hand Embroidered Corners..... 25c. "
" " Madeira..... 60c., 65c., and 85c. "
Men's All Linen Cross Barred..... 25c. "
Plain Hemstitched Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs in fine variety and prices.

SPECIAL INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

$1.25 per box of six.

54-INCH CLUNY LACE EDGE LINEN SCARFS, UNUSUAL VALUES.

$6.00 to $25.00 Each.

Embroidered Guest Towels in Exclusive Designs.

Hemstitched Ends..... $9.00 to $12.00 per Dozen
Scalloped " ..... $10.00 " $16.00 " "

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET

GENUINE

"COMMON-SENSE" SUSPENDERS

Long, Medium and Short Lengths

Price 50c, Postpaid

Common-Sense Suspender Co.

729 B'way, New York

For Christmas!

So Thin, so Light, so HANDY!

The Handy Bill Fold makes an ideal little gift for anyone. It is fast taking the place of all other bill folds, wallets, etc.—for it's the HANDIEST POSSIBLE way to carry your bills.

HANDY BILL FOLD

Pat'd Aug. 24, '09.

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The Handy Bill Fold is a neat, refined-looking little case that slips into any pocket. Very light, very thin.

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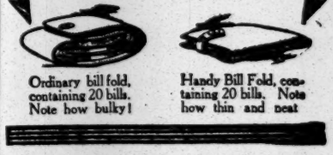

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A Very Different Holiday Gift

The Underwood Travel System is not yet understood by many people, although among "Globe Trotters" and educators it is known and enthusiastically indorsed.

In order to make it plain to you just what the Underwood Travel System is, let us describe our "Egypt Tour." This is composed of 100 two-eye vision stereoscopic photographs with explanatory notes printed on the back of each, a stereoscope instrument, 20 Underwood patent maps, and a guide book of 360 pages written by Jas. H. Breasted of the Chicago University, one of the world's greatest Egyptian authorities.

To prepare this tour of Egypt we first engaged Dr. Breasted to plan the entire route, specifying the points to be visited and the things of interest to be noted. We then sent our stereographers (stereoscopic photographers) to Egypt, where they made over 2,000 negatives from Alexandria to Khartum. Everywhere they made notes. These 2,000 negatives were gone over carefully by Dr. Breasted. One hundred of the choicest were selected and arranged in the form of a tour. The various scenes were located on the 20 Underwood Patent Maps. The stereographer's field notes were condensed and printed on the back of each stereograph. Dr. Breasted then wrote a graphic description of the entire tour and of each scene in the tour, correlating all parts to the whole and giving an experienced guide's personal description and inspiration in the presence of the actual scene.

It will be seen from this that the "Egypt Tour" of the Underwood Travel System is a combination of the stereographs, the field notes, the explanatory book by Dr. Breasted, and the patent maps—all worked out in the Underwood Way—and not of any one of these alone. Remember these stereographs are not pictures to the eye, but give actual space, every object of life size. It is a reproduction of an actual tour of Egypt in a form that, as J. Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL.D., Prof. of Greek Literature and History, Brown University, says:

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The Journal of Education, Boston, Mass., says:

"So wonderful is the effect that it has been erroneously regarded as magic rather than as the result of a great scientific discovery."

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You can get some idea of the esteem with which these Underwood Tours are held when you know that a banker recently paid $801.90 for a series of tours, while a school teacher paid $3.40 for the tour in which she was interested; a Sunday School worker paid $18.75, a well-known Judge paid $101, a steel manufacturer paid $195.20, another manufacturer paid $206, a United States Senator paid $67, the world's greatest electrical inventor paid $364.60, the greatest spool cotton manufacturer of the world paid $1,620, a prominent soap manufacturer paid $205, a well-known broker paid $204.20, a minister paid $100, a doctor $85, a New York politician much in the public eye paid $746.45, and later $575 more. The names of these purchasers and hundreds of others can be had on request.

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Come in and examine and ask questions. Buy or not as you choose. There will be no urging to buy. There is no other Christmas shopping which you can do which will be so restful, so entertaining, or which will open up so many new worlds of interest.

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TELLS OF BROKAW THREAT TO SHOOT

Wife Also Testifies in Separation Suit That She Once Tried to Kill Herself.

ASKS FOR $60,000 A YEAR

Gives Details of Many Quarrels in Which She Says She Was Accused of Flirting.

The suit for separation which Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw is bringing against W. Gould Brokaw came up for trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Harrington Putnam in the Nassau County Court House at Mineola, L. I. Besides asking for a separation, Mrs. Brokaw wants the court to award $60,000 a year to her from her husband's income for her support.

The case is likely to last a week and many witnesses on both sides will be examined. These will include prominent members of society, Supreme Court justices, physicians and servants.

Mrs. Brokaw was on the stand all yesterday afternoon and she told in detail many acts of cruelty which she alleged that her husband subjected her to. On one occasion, she testifed, his treatment drove her to attempt suicide, but she was saved by the intervention of a maid. On another occasion she said he forced his way into her room and, showing her a shot gun, threatened to "blow out her brains."

Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for Mrs. Brokaw, took up the morning session with his opening address. He outlined at length what he expected to prove and directly after the noon recess, Mrs. Brokaw went on the stand to tell her own story. She is frail looking. She was dressed in a snuff brown tailor-made gown with a brown beaver hat trimmed with black velvet and wore gray fox furs.

She said she was married to Mr. Brokaw on Sept. 16, 1907, at her home near Syracuse, N. Y. On Nov. 2 of the same year, she said, they were staying at the Hotel Seville in New York and Mr. Brokaw had been drinking heavily. He called her an idiot, a fool and several other names, she said. Later they went to Baltimore, where her husband was taken ill and attended by a physician.

Mr. Brokaw told her, she said, not to leave the hotel, but she went out the second day, and when she returned he was furious and accused her of going out to meet his physician. When she told him, she said, that she had been with her nurse all the time, he called her a liar. When she started to go out the next day, she said, her husband countermanded her order for a carriage.

Scene at a Hotel.

"He screamed at the bellboys not to let me have a carriage," Mrs. Brokaw said. "He accused me again of going out to meet his physician. He called me names and said if I went he would leave me and never return."

Later when they returned to the Hotel Seville in New York, she said, they were having luncheon, at which were present Mr. Brokaw's sister, Mrs. Martin, and her son "Jimmy." After the luncheon Mr. Brokaw accused his wife, she said, of staring at Mr. Martin. When she denied it, she said her husband said she looked at every man in the room and then called her names.

Later, she said, Mr. Brokaw's uncle, Frederick Gould, called, and when he left Mr. Brokaw accused her of flirting with him. He then left the hotel, leaving her without any money, she said.

They shortly afterward went to Highpoint, N. C., where Mr. Brokaw has a hunting lodge. Her brother arrived there, she said, about Dec. 10 and stayed until the 22d. Her husband, she said, frequently accused her of liking her brother better than she did him. She said he also accused her of plotting with her brother against him, although he had invited her brother there.

At Christmas several guests had been invited to the lodge, she said. While at dinner her husband suddenly left the table and went to his room. Then he sent his valet to tell Mrs. Brokaw that he wanted to see her. When she went to his room, she said, he accused her of talking too much to "Jimmy" Martin, his nephew, and said he wouldn't live in the same house with such a fool. Mrs. Brokaw said she remained in her own room at her husband's orders for the rest of the day, and did not see her guests again.

Mr. Brokaw came to her room early the next morning and apologized, saying that he was sorry for what he had said. On New Year's eve, Mrs. Brokaw said, there was a similar scene. On that occasion Mr. Brokaw had ginger ale served in champagne bottles, as he didn't want her to drink wine. While she wasn't looking, she said, one of the guests filled her glass with champagne, and when her husband heard about it he left the table and sent for her. He accused her of drinking, she said, and called her many obnoxious names.

Threat to Shoot, She Says.

Again she stayed in her room all night and again the next morning her husband came and asked forgiveness, admitting that he had been drinking. Next day, she said, there was another scene when her husband accused her of talking with the men guests. Again Mr. Brokaw left the room and sent his valet to inform her that she was wanted in her room. When she got there, she said, her husband came in with a shotgun and, tapping it significantly, said he would blow out her brains. Mrs. Brokaw said it made her so ill that she left the house and went to a hotel in the village. Later she returned to the lodge.

In January, 1908, the Brokaws were at the Hotel Essex in this city. "Jimmy" Martin and her brother called on her and left some flowers. When her husband returned and saw them he became very angry and abusive, and said he would not allow any young man to give her flowers. He had been drinking, she said. He then left and returned at 5 o'clock in the morning and hammered on her door.

Mrs. Brokaw said she heard him breaking the furniture in the next room, and then he called out that he had put a note under her door. In this note her husband had written, she said, that he was dying and he wanted her to come to his room and take care of him. She said she found him on the floor in the hall "paralyzed." With the help of his valet and secretary he was put to bed. After that there was a reconciliation and Mrs. Brokaw went to Atlantic City with her father and mother.

One day, while in the dining room, she said, her husband appeared and accused her of flirting with the men there. There was a scene, and her father ordered Mr. Brokaw to leave the room. On a later occasion, she said, her husband left her at the Savoy Hotel, in New York, telling her she would have to get along as best she could.

Early the next morning, she said, he returned and knocked on her door. He told her that he knew he was dying, and she had him removed to his bed. He requested that all his photographs and the wedding presents he had given her be placed on his breast as a matter of sentiment. As soon as she had done this, she said, he: husband gave them to his secretary and they were locked in a safe.

The Suicide Attempt.

Mrs. Brokaw testifed that he admitted next day that he had been drinking and was sorry for what he had done.

The incident of the attempt at suicide occurred at Mr. Brokaw's lodge at Highpoint, N. C. At that time, she said, her husband accused her of flirting with a Dr. Battle. When she denied it, her husband called her many names, and when she locked herself in her rooms he broke down the door and knocked her over on the bed. She bruised her arm in falling, and when she screamed he left her.

"Later he came back," she testifed, "and standing at the door called me an idiot, a fool and other names. I ran down the hall and hid. He followed me and I fled to the bath room. I was so distracted that I hardly knew what I was doing. I seized a bottle of tablets and tried to swallow them with the intention of committing suicide. My husband screamed at that and my maid took the bottle from me."

Shortly after this, the witness said, Mr. Brokaw signed an agreement that he would leave her unmolested and provide suitably for her when he was absent. She said she had always been in good health before her marriage, but since then she had been constantly under the care of a nurse and often needed a physician.

Getting down to her life at Mr. Brokaw's Great Neck, L. I., home, Mrs. Brokaw testified that her husband continued his cruel treatment of her, and again accused her of looking too much at the physicians who attended him. She said they went to Europe on April 14, 1908, and on the way over Mr. Brokaw wouldn't let her eat at the same table with the other passengers. Neither would he let her walk on the promenade deck, she said. He accused her also of flirting with a young man. Just before they left, her husband, she said, drew up an agreement, which he signed, promising to place $500 to her credit at a Paris bank, and also promising to give her $500 on her arrival in New York, if she needed it. This agreement he afterward broke, she said.

Mrs. Brokaw will continue her story on the stand to-day. Throughout the proceedings Mr. Brokaw, dressed in a blue suit sat beside his lawyer, John F. McIntyre, and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings. Sometimes he smiled broadly and whispered to his counsel. With him in the court room were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilbert Frederick Gould, his uncle; Dr. and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Gifford Brokaw, the defendant's brother; some of the society folk from Woodmere and nurses, physicians, chauffeurs, butlers, valets and servants, all of whom will testify in his behalf. Mr. Brokaw is living at his Great Neck home, while his wife is staying with friends at Woodmere.

Justice Putnam, who is trying the case, was recently appointed by Gov. Hughes in place of ex-Justice William J. Gaynor, the Mayor-elect. It is his first case since his appointment.

DR. DOXEY IS RELEASED.

Little or No Evidence to Connect Him with Erder's Death.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Dr. Loren B. Doxey of Columbus, Neb., arrested yesterday after a Coroner's jury had declared him possessed of "guilty knowledge" of the death of W. J. Erder in connection with which his wife, Mrs. Dora Doxey, is held, was released at the direction of Circuit Attorney S. G. Jones to-day. Mr. Jones declared there was little or no evidence to substantiate the charge against Dr. Doxey.

The doctor declared to-day that he had no connection with Erder's death. He said his lawyer had forbidden him to talk, and that but for this fact he could readily explain the statement that he had received a draft for $2,700, the amount of life insurance money which his wife is accused of having collected as Erder's widow, and the statement that he had purchased arsenical compounds in Columbus and sent them to Mrs. Doxey in St. Louis.

The Grand Jury to-day began its investigation of Erder's death, which was caused by poison.

MARRIAGE REFORMS HIM.

Pickpocket Returns for Trial and Pleads Guilty—Gets Light Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 8.—Joseph Stevens, alias "Red Murray," whose friends put up $10,000 to free him after his arrest as a pickpocket, returned here to-day and pleaded guilty.

Stevens was married recently. His return for trial, he said, and his plea of guilty were due to the fact that for the sake of his wife he has determined to reform. It was also shown that full restitution had been made to the James Pullar Company, whose agent he robbed.

As the addresses of the attorneys drew to their close Stevens hung his head, his face grew red, and, finally, biting his lip, he broke into tears.

"Stevens," said Judge Robinson, "I am going to be lenient with you, because I understand that this is the end of your career as a criminal. Is that so?"

The prisoner nodded, and the Judge pronounced sentence of from one to two years' imprisonment.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Marion Drake of 50 Cathedral Parkway and George J. Essig, a plumbing contractor, were acquitted yesterday in Special Sessions of the charge of immorality based on the evidence of a maid employed by Mrs. Drake. Justice Deuel dissented.

President of the Board of Aldermen McGowan will make a trip to Morningside Heights this afternoon to tell the students about that body.

Dr. Anna Shaw has written to Census Supervisor Flack of New York County, congratulating him on his published intention of appointing women as well as men census enumerators in this city. Dr. Shaw concedes that women cannot do as well as men in certain districts, but maintains that in others their work will prove more effective.

At the tenth anual meeting yesterday of the George, Jr., Republic, the juvenile community founded at Freeville, N. Y., for erring boys and girls, it was reported that there are now 100 boys and girls in the republic; that the work is progressing well, and that all expenses up to Nov. 1 had been paid.

Miss May Morris, daughter of the English poet, artist, and social reformer, will lecture for the first time here on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock in the Berkeley Theatre, under the auspices of League for Political Education. Her subject, "Historic Costume," will be illustrated by stereopticon slides.

James O. Fagan, a railroad signal man, who has lectured at Harvard and has written a book and magazine articles on the subject of railroads, will lecture on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock at the Hudson Theatre. He will talk on "The Railroads, the Employes, and the People."

Belated news of the suicide of Ralph Olmstead Ive, 45 years old, said to be a well-known real estate dealer in Manhattan, who took his life in a private sanitarium in Flushing on the night of Sunday, Dec. 5 last, was received yesterday by the police of that precinct. He strangled himself by tying a strip of bed clothing around his neck, and fastening it to the bed post.

STEEL MEN ACQUITTED.

33 Firms and Individuals Not Guilty of Collusive Bidding in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Thirty-three American steel firms and individual agents for steel companies were found not guilty of collusive bidding for city steel contracts in the Superior Court to-day after a trial extending over eleven weeks. Sixteen of the defendants were found not guilty by order of the court and the verdict on the remainder was rendered by the jury to-day. The case was the outcome of a report of the Finance Commission twe years ago.

Among the defendant corporations and individuals were the New England Structural Company, Eastern bridge and Structural Company, G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company, Phoenix Iron Company, Canton Bridge Company, Boston Bridge Works, Inc., Harry O. Russ, Harry C. Collins, Charles M. Pennyquick, Elmer F. Smith, Frank E. White, George C. Bartram, John H. Britton, Benjamin K. Gorham, and A. S. Miller, Jr.

During its investigation of the business affairs of the city, the Finance Commission reported that many steel companies had combined to maintain prices by permitting one of the firms in the combination to submit bids for steel work for the City of Boston.

The report created a sensation and was quoted by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress in April, 1908. The Court decided before the jury retired that there had been no monopoly and also that the defendants had the right to combine to advance their own interests.

HELD FOR GLOVER MURDER.

Hattie Le Blanc Sent Back to Jail to Await Grand Jury's Action.

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 8.—Hattie Le Blanc, the 16-year-old French girl from Arichat, N. S., was sent back to the county jail in East Cambridge to-day after Judge Enos T. Luce had held her without bail for the January term of the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering her employer, Clarence F. Glover. The evidence in the case was presented at the juvenile session of the Waltham District Court and, as in all juvenile cases, the hearing was secret.

The girl was evidently in good health and seemed undisturbed.

The witnesses questioned by Charles J. Weir, Assistant District Attorney, were Dr. Frederick L. McDonald, a physician who heard Glover's dying accusation against the Le Blanc girl at the hospital; Thomas L. Tully, a police officer, who heard the same statement, and Thomas H. Connors, a lather, to whom, when he found Glover lying on the hospital steps, the dying man stated that Miss Le Blanc had shot him.

Mrs. Glover, widow of the victim, was summoned by the defense as a witness. Objection to Attorney Nathan A. Tufts's line of questioning being sustained by the court, about the only information gleaned from the witness was that she and the prisoner had been on the most friendly terms for a long time.

Harvard Approves Changes.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The plans of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University for the segregation of the freshmen and the establishment of freshmen dormitories, as outlined in his inaugural address, were approved to-day by the Board of Overseers of the university. His ideas relative to changes in the elective system were also discussed, and the President receives authority to carry them out. The changes in the elective system, it was stated, do not mean the abolition of the system built up by President Eliot, but are rather in the nature of modifications.

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And, truly 'tis no wonder—for they are the embodiment of cleverness and distinction—with graceful, athletic lines, smart button-up collar and button-back lapels, shoulders of just the proper breadth—fabrics of beautiful greys. A better overcoat than you ever thought you could buy for $22

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Manicure Sets, . . . $1.00 to $9.98
Hair Brush and Comb Sets, $1.29 to $12.00

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Smaller Size Rugs,
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In the over half a century of good value merchandising Smith Gray & Co. have never been in a position to present as extreme values as are now offered.

Never in the 65 years of the Smith-Gray business career have the Smith-Gray stocks been as generous in assortment, as high in quality, as smart in style and as expressive of good value. Now they are offered at only a fraction of actual worth.

Included alike are the finest garments Smith-Gray make and those less expensive, which at original low prices were exceptional values. There are suits of almost every fabric, including many special styles—all the correct new grays and various stripe and dark mixture effects. Every correct, smartly styled Smith-Gray model is also here for your selection.

The overcoats include the entire range of overcoats built for comfort, style and utility. Here are dress coats, semi-dress coats, business coats, smart coats with side belts for young fellows, storm coats, traveling coats, button to the neck, button to the chin, paddocks, paletots; in fact, you are sure to find the style you want, and the saving will be most agreeable.

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Overcoats formerly priced at $48 and $50 — $35
Overcoats and Suits formerly priced at $40, $42 and $45 — $29
Overcoats and Suits formerly $32, $35 and $38 — $24.50
Overcoats and Suits formerly $25, $28 and $30 — $18.50
(Includes Men's and Young Men's Models and Styles.)
Overcoats and Suits formerly $18, $20 and $22 — $14.50
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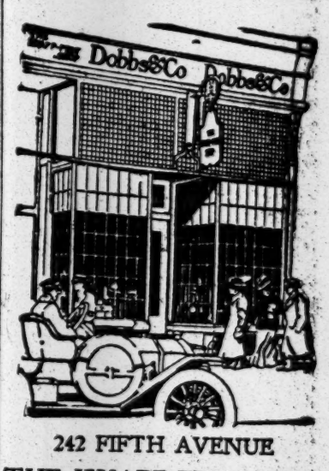

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CORNERSTONE LAID OF GIMBEL STORE

Rival Merchants Among Firm's Guests at Waldorf Luncheon Before the Ceremony.

THE MERCHANTS' IDEALS

Jacob Gimbel Says That a Great Modern Concern Is a University for Character Training.

The cornerstone of the Gimbel Brothers' $17,000,000 department store at Broadway and Thirty-second Street was laid yesterday afternoon with brief and simple ceremonies. The swinging into place of the massive white granite cube on the southeast corner of the big building's third floor was preceded by a luncheon at the Waldorf, at which Mayor John E. Reyburn of Philadelphia, Prof. Edward T. Devine and many officials, social workers, and business men were guests.

The luncheon took place in the Waldorf's sixteenth floor "Sunroom." Above the speakers' table were two large etchings of the thirteen-story department store as it will appear completed. The building, which will contain over one million feet of floor space, will be fireproof throughout, will have a roof garden for its employes, and will in other ways be equipped to carry out the company's foreword: "If the store we are establishing in New York shall do anything to better the condition of those who shall be yoked with us in daily toil, it will be a happy furtherance of our ideals."

St. Clair McKelway presided at the luncheon. Jacob Gimbel, in his speech of welcome to his guests, told what he thought a great modern store ought to do for its patrons and employes.

"Merchandising is a science with a soul and a heart," said Mr. Gimbel. "A great modern store helps more than any other one influence to develop a country's manufactures and to widen the list of the comforts and luxuries of the mass of the people, and to make the buying of goods absolutely safe to even the most inexperienced.

"It is a great university for the training of character, the development of talent, and for the instilling of honesty and upright dealing.

"The theory of the great merchant today is fair dealing, a recognition of the fact that the satisfied customer and employe are a most potential asset in his own success. The great merchant becomes as imbued with the love of his profession as the great artist. His enthusiasm becomes a hobby-riding, and through our choice of location we can cheerily ride our hobby here.

"It is natural to wish to come to New York. This congress of stores of ours is to become one of the sources of New York's civic pride. We appreciate highly the welcome that has been extended to us by other merchants of this city. Merchandising, though it has its rivalries, is freest from rancors. The great congress store throws wide the door to ability, energy and enterprise. It is a school of instruction to boys and girls entering business and is a university for training the young man and woman for life's duties and opportunities. Modern merchandising, in very truth, is 'the Science with a Soul.'"

One of the speakers pointed out that three of his fellow speakers were well-known social workers and laid emphasis on the fact that several years ago social workers would never have been asked to speak at the launching of a private business enterprise.

Edward T. Devine, Professor of Social Economy at Columbia and General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, in his speech said that many social workers had at times protested against the ideals which they thought prevailed in the business world.

"I shall soon publish," he continued, "a certain letter from a social worker who says: 'We social workers feel ourselves superior to business men, despite the arguments of the economists. We have seen too much of spiritual blindness and intellectual narrowness among business men.'"

There was much laughter among the guests at this, and then Prof. Devine continued:

"But sentiment among this country's big merchandisers against the exploitation of employes or consumers is growing greater every year. It is possible to carry on a successful business without imposing overlong hours, unsanitary conditions, and too small wages. It is because I believe that the Gimbel Brothers agree with me in this possibility that I am here."

Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia thought that the establishing of the enterprise in New York represented a movement taking place all over the country.

"It's going to be a great store," said he. "Modern in construction and representing the best thoughts in carrying it on and in improving the condition of all those connected with it right down to the lowest. Who used to think of furnishing sunlight in a business enterprise? But now it is the first thing thought of. Philadelphia doesn't regard you New Yorkers as enemies, but as honorable competitors, and it wishes the Gimbels all success here."

The other speakers were Dr. Lee K. Frankel of the Charity Organization Society, President Clarence H. Kelsey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Albert B. Boardman, Roy Smith Wallace, Secretary of the Child's Welfare Association, and L. J. Horowitz.

Among the guests were Samuel J. Bloomingdale, J. C. Cook, Andrew Freedman, Benedict J. Greenhut, Murry Guggenheim, Herbert F. Gunnison, W. J. Pattison, Alfred Peck, Thomas P. Peters, Herman Ridder, Andrew Saks, Henry Siegel, William A. Simonson, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Hugo Sohmer, Henry L. Stoddard, John Schroers, Oswald G. Villard, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission, and Benjamin Wolf.

Many Philadelphians were present, among them Gabriel Blum, E. S. Edmondson, Horace Loeb, and John B. Townsend.

After the luncheon all the guests went to the store site, climbed up to the scaffolding outside the second floor, and, while all Broadway and Sixth Avenue watched from below, saw the big cornerstone swung into its niche.

LAST CLUE TO FORTUNE GONE.

With "Mike" Smith's Death All Hope of Finding His Wife's Money Ends.

Michael J. Smith, well-known to racegoers as "Mike" Smith, died on Tuesday, and with him vanishes nearly all chance of finding his wife's fortune. He had in his possession the key to her safety deposit vault and letters of administration for $10,000, but could never discover where the vault was.

Mrs. Smith was sixteen years older than her husband and when she married him was the widow of a hotel keeper, Joseph Jones. She had some money of her own but refused to permit her husband to know where it was deposited till he quit the race track. All she would tell him was that the money was somewhere down town and in the keeping of an old friend of her first husband, who had an office in Wall Street, and spent a good deal of his time in Europe.

In May, 1899, Smith told his wife he was through with the races and that he was willing to use some of her capital in building a home where they could settle down. Mrs. Smith was overjoyed. When her husband got home that night he found her dead of heart disease. After that he spent much time and money without success in trying to trace the hiding place of her money.

Smith died at the home of his son, George A. Smith, 256 West Twenty-second Street. He was 65 years old and for thirty-five years had been one of the regulars at the race meetings of the metropolitan circuit. For many years he was connected with the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Thirty-nine Years in Jail for Robbery.

Frank Singer, 23 years old, convicted of robbery in the first degree as a second offense, was sentenced yesterday in General Sessions by Judge Mulqueen to thirty-nine years in the State Prison, this being one year short of the maximum penalty. On June 4 last, with three confederates, he entered the restaurant of Abraham Rams at 30 Canal Street, held up the proprietor, and took $51 from the cash drawer.

"CRIMPING" CHARGES LAID TO UNIONISM

Both the Attacked Institutions Ship Sailors on the Open-Shop Plan.

THEY HAVE FOUGHT 'CRIMPS'

Joint Statement of Officials of the Two Organizations Tells of an Eleven Years' Warfare.

The charges of "crimping," or the decoying of seamen aboard vessels needing sailors, made against the Seamen's Church Institute and the Seamen's Christian Association by Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, at the seamen's mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday night, were denied at both those institutions yesterday. The British Consul General, Courtenay Bennett, likewise discredited the charges, and vouched for the good work done among seamen by both the organizations. The banking business of the Seamen's Church Institute is conducted with Mr. Bennett's permission.

The Rev. Albert Mansfield, Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, at 1 State Street, said yesterday that the charges were made because of the two institutions' success on an open-shop basis, and their refusal to depart from their neutral attitude in shipping sailors with the various steamship companies.

"Only yesterday," he said, "J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., who is President of the National Sailors & Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, came before the doors of our institute and warned men that they could not sign with vessels unless they joined the union. While I myself am of union sympathies in labor matters, I will not countenance any breach of the neutrality the institute has hitherto maintained. When men come to us, pleading utter penury, and eager to ship on any vessel, even at less than the union wage, it is not for a charitable institution such as ours to refuse aid to them and their families.

"The charges of 'crimping' made by Mr. Euruseth are too absurd to merit an answer. Every man shipped by us with any company signs his contract in the presence of either the British Consul or the American Shipping Commissioner. These seamen, whom we are accused of plying with drink and decoying aboard ship, show their confidence in us by returning again and again, leaving with us their small savings in trust for their people at home, and between 500 and 600 bags and trunks per month. Their little accounts can be drawn upon on demand, but we make it a point never to surrender them to a man while he is drunk or under the influence of some 'shark' or 'crimp,' as is too often the case.

"It is this practical work done by the Institute, which has caused the jealousy among the so-called leaders of the union. We have been told that if we confined our work to merely the weekly sermon, there would be no complaint against us. But we shall continue as heretofore. Our books and our methods are always open to inspection."

Stafford Wright, Superintendent of the Seamen's Christian Association, at 399 West Street, was not at the institution yesterday afternoon, but a similar statement to that of the Rev. Mr. Mansfield was made by the man in charge. He explained the fact that only the two institutions had been attacked by pointing out that they were the only ones that engaged in the work of free shipping of sailors with the various ocean lines.

Later in the day a joint statement was issued by the Rev. Mr. Mansfield and Stafford Wright. They say that the two societies have warred successfully upon crimping, and that they began this fight eleven years ago. They say:

Thanks to the efforts of these two societies, this system has been now practically done away with, so that to-day it is possible for a seaman to get a good berth without paying a cent to any one for the privilege of shipping. Our societies have won this fight, which at times was so fierce that it even led to physical assault and manslaughter in the efforts that were made by the "crimps" to check the reforms which these societies were urging.

No charges are made for placing sailors, the statement says, and the men receive the very highest wages of the port. No men are shipped at a lower rate than that prevailing on ships of a particular ship's nationality. The statement continues;

About ten years ago the Seamen's Christian Association offered a reward of $100 to any one who could prove that any money had been paid to any employes of the institution for having obtained them a position on any ship. This reward, has not been claimed. We have taken care of thousands of dollars of seamen's money and none has ever gone astray. We have thousands of letters from relatives of men, and from the men themselves, thanking us for our interest in them and the enjoyment they find in our rooms.

Since the association's Free Shipping Bureau started eleven years ago it has shipped over 50,000 men—11,000 this year. Not one of this large number has ever paid one cent for anything to this institution and we have never solicited any contributions from them.

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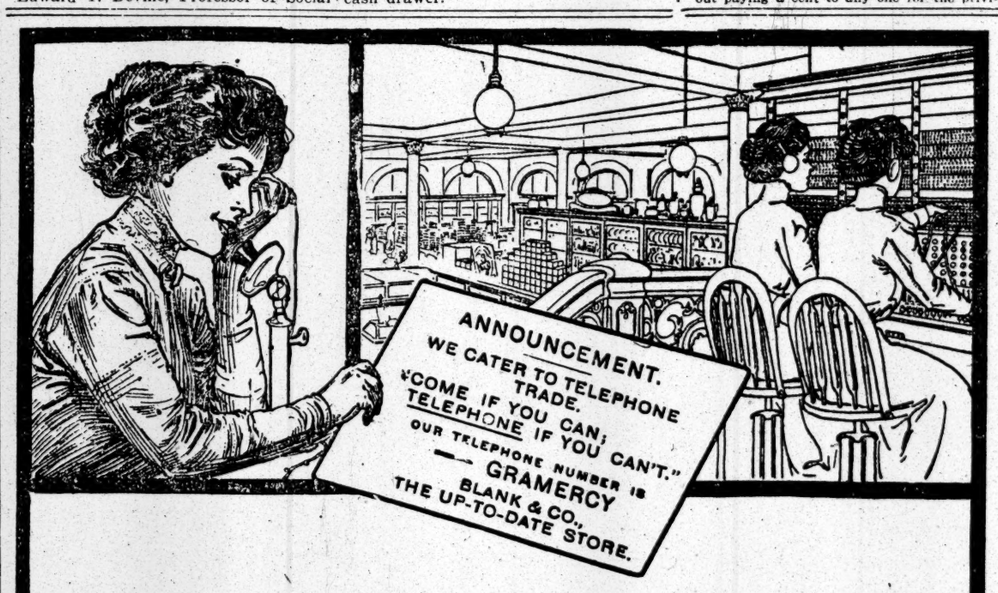
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YOU AT ONE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
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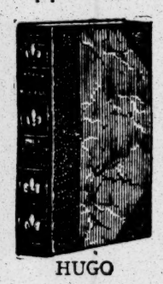
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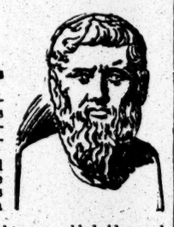

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The most important poem omitted from the present edition because of certain copyright restrictions is "The Hanging of the Crane," which however, is sold in various cheap editions. On the other hand this new edition contains, besides the original editorial matter referred to, a great deal of Longfellow's prose and poetical writings not obtainable in any other edition. For example, we have here for the first time in book form "The Bald Eagle" and "The Indian Summer," two brilliant stories written in the author's best style.

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During recent years in America probably the three most extensively advertised and most widely sold editions of Shakespeare have been the Booklovers, the Morris and The Temple, in all of which the notes are at the end of each play with no references to notes in the text. In the Booklovers and the Morris Editions there are two sets of notes at the back which force the reader to turn to the back of the volume to hunt until the desired note is found, if it ever is found. Comment is unnecessary upon this vexatious impractical arrangement of notes.

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TELEGRAPH INQUIRY FORCES NEW MERGER

New England Co. to Drop Pretence of Independence and Take the Postal's Name.

MORE 'PHONE COMPLAINTS

Queens Discriminated Against, Declare Borough's Civic Bodies—Vail Must Explain Western Union Purchase.

An effort was made at the resumption of the investigation by the joint legislative committee into the telephone and telegraph companies, at the City Hall, yesterday, to ascertain something more about the relation between the New England Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, whose name the New England Company uses on its telegraph blanks.

At a former hearing Theodore L. Cuyler, Treasurer of the New England Company, which operates wires throughout the State, insisted that, while the company makes use of the Postal's name, the latter does not own the New England. The committee has been of the opinion that the Postal has hesitated to acknowledge ownership in order to escape taxes.

Ephraim Page, counsel to the investigating committee, yesterday recalled Mr. Cuyler and put him through a vigorous cross questioning. Mr. Cuyler had with him a typewritten statement which he asked permission to read. Mr. Page remarked that the committee would be glad to get almost anything that the New England Company would be gracious enough to offer, and Mr. Cuyler, reddening a bit, began to read.

He had found out since the last hearing, he said, that the New England Telegraph Company had bought several telegraph lines in the State from the Postal on Jan. 1, 1897. He did not know how much had been paid. He knew that some lines had been acquired since then, but how many he could not say. He had been mistaken, he said, in having stated at the previous hearing that the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was merely a holding company. It does not operate lines in this State, he went on, but it controls twenty-five lines or more elsewhere.

Mr. Page asked him where he had got the information he had just imparted as to the Postal. Mr. Cuyler hesitated a moment and fingered his eye-glasses.

Where His Facts Came From.

"Why, I got it from the general counsel of the New England Company, William M. Cook," he replied.

For five minutes Mr. Page tried to find out if there were any others at that conference, but Mr. Cuyler dodged until Mr. Page exclaimed:

"Now, Mr. Cuyler, why don't you answer frankly and act as thought you were not trying to hide information from this committee? Are you afraid to answer!"

"Not at all," answered the New England's Treasurer.

He then told Mr. Page that Edward C. Platt, Treasurer of the Postal; Albert Beck, Secretary of the Commercial Telegraph & Cable Company, and George G. Ward, one of the Commercial Company's Vice-Presidents, were also at the conference. Mr. Page asked if they had told him what to put in the statement.

"It was dictated by the General Counsel," explained Mr. Cuyler.

"So you have brought here as your own statement a speech delivered by your General Counsel to the conference of yourself and the Postal officials?" asked Mr. Page.

"If you wish to have it that way," assented Mr. Cuyler.

The New England's Treasurer told the Committee that, since the last hearing, proceedings had been started by the New England Telegraph Company to change its name to the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. This was to be done, he explained, because of the criticism that had been made at the former hearing, when Mr. Page declared he could not understand why the New England Company used the name of the Postal if there was no connection between the two.

"But there is already a Postal Telegraph and Cable Company in this State," suggested Mr. Page.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cuyler, "that is true."

"Then are you going to merge?" he asked.

"I don't know what the intention is," replied Mr. Cuyler.

"Don't you know there is a law against one company merging with and taking the name of another that is doing business?" asked Mr. Page.

Telephone Complaints Piling Up.

About 100 written complaints and twenty that were delivered orally by people who consider that they have a grievance against the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, were presented at yesterday's hearing. Isaac P. Hubbard, chairman of the executive committee of the United Civic Associations of Queens Borough, representing thirty-eight organizations, declared that the uneven rates maintained by the telephone company in different parts of the borough were unjust, and that the Queens subscribers whom he represented believed the only way to get better conditions was to have the company put under control of the Public Service Commission.

John A. Dykes, of the Jamaica Citizens' Association, protested against a rate of 25 cents from Jamaica to Manhattan, while the Bronx, which is not so far away from the city hall in Manhattan as is Jamaica, has a five cent rate.

Howard Sperry complained on behalf of residents of Douglaston, Queens County, against the Douglaston telephone rate being $42 a year, while the rate from Bayside, just adjoining, is $25.

Jacob Eifert, of the Upper Flushing Improvement Company, protested against the Western Union Telegraph Company charging 35 cents to deliver a message in Flushing in addition to 25 cents for sending.

Mr. Page announced yesterday that President Vail, of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, which recently bought the Western Union, would attend to-day's hearing and that the terms of the sale would be inquired into.

IN CONTROL OF WESTERN UNION.

American Telephone Men Replace Many of the Old Directors.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which recently purchased about 28 per cent. of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, including the holdings of George J. Gould, put its representatives in the Board of Directors of the Western Union yesterday when all of the Goulds, except George J. and Edwin, resigned along with seven other Directors. An interesting feature was the election of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who have been closely identified with the financing of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in association with Boston bankers. Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston is represented in the new board by Robert Winsor.

President Clowry remained in the directorate and the American Telephone & Telegraph President, Theodore N. Vail, was elected to one of the vacancies.

Other newly elected directors were Judge Robert S. Lovett of the Harriman Pacifics; William H. Moore of the Rockland Company, and these American Telephone & Telegraph men: Henry S. Howe, John I. Waterbury, Edward J. Hall, Union N. Bethel and Harry B. Thayer.

It is understood that George J. Gould and Edwin Gould offered their resignations, but were requested to remain with the company. Those who resigned were: Frank Jay Gould, Howard Gould, Kingdon Gould, John T. Terry, C. Sidney Shepard, G. V. E. Atkins, Thos. F. Clark, John B. Van Every, William L. Bull and Alvin W. Krech.

The quarterly report made public at the meeting, with the figures for the three months of this year estimated, compares as follows with that of last year:

	1909, (Est.)	1908, (Est.)
Surplus Sept. 30, partial returns	$18,017,088	$15,327,928
Net revenues quarter ending Dec. 31	2,000,000	1,930,064
Less interest on bonded debt	433,062	433,062
Estimated net earnings less interest on bonds	1,566,937	1,497,002
Total	$19,584,936	$16,824,930

After the election of Directors Theodore N. Vail, E. J. Hall, and Union N. Bethell were added to the Executive Committee.

FOR GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

Board of Trade and Transportation Favors a General Supervision.

The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions yesterday urging legislation "for a competent Governmental control over telephone companies, with ample powers to prevent excessive charges and to adjust complaints and to provide such other regulation of the operations of telephone companies as have been found necessary in the interest of the public, and which regulation is more necessary to telephone companies owing to the peculiarly monopolistic features attending the services of these companies."

Resolutions were also adopted demanding the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Board thought that the law should be amended so that its operation would only prevent and destory injurious combinations. A special committee was appointed to devise possible amendments.

The Board praised the work of Collector Loeb and resolved that in the interest of the fair name of the city the most thorough and impartial proceedings possible should be followed in the sugar-weighing fraud cases.

STILL TO PAY 4 PER CENT.

Savings Banks to Maintain the Union Dime Rate Announced.

Announcement by the Union Dime Savings Bank that it has fixed its interest rate at 4 per cent. for the year-end distribution to depositors indicates the general adoption of that rate by the savings banks of the city in accordance with their policy for some time past, in spite of the fact that there had been some agitation for a lower rate, encouraged by former Superintendent of Banking Clark Williams.

Mr. Williams, who recently resigned the Superintendency to become Controller of the State, pointed to the narrowing income of savings banks on their bond investments as a reason for the payments of a lower interest to depositors, and in one instance, at least, his advice was accepted. The savings banks of Rochester reduced their payments to 3½ per cent.

MUST ADD TO CROCKER GIFT.

Columbia Will Have to Raise Money to Build Cancer Laboratories.

That the bequest of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 of George Crocker to Columbia University may be used to the greatest possible advantage, President Nicholas Murray Butler said yesterday, it will be necessary to erect a new building in order to provide suitable laboratories. The funds for this, President Butler points out, would have to be obtained from outside subscriptions, as the conditions of the will particularly stipulate that no part of the money shall be put into buildings.

As there is little or no room on the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for such a building it is thought that it might be built on Morningside Heights, or even on a site further north.

SPEEDS ON TO SICK BROTHER.

Samuel Newhouse Sails Parisward on the Swift Lusitania.

Samuel Newhouse, who is racing from Salt Lake City to Paris, where his brother lies dangerously ill, sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. He expects to disembark at Fishguard on Monday, take the express train to Dover, and there get a boat for Calais, where a special train will be awaiting him, and if his plan holds, he will be at his brother's side by 7 A. M. Tuesday morning. He has already broken the train record from Chicago here.

"I have not heard from my brother," he said at the pier yesterday. "But no news is good news."

CAN'T EXPLAIN HIS HURT.

C. M. Clarke, Whose Skull Was Fractured, Doesn't Remember.

How Charles M. Clarke, Jr., of New Brunswick, N. J., who is in a critical condition in the Smith Infirmary in Staten Island, received the fracture of the skull from which he was found unconscious in a saloon in Richmond Terrace, S. I., has not been learned. Clarke, in conscious moments, has declared that he does not recall going to Staten Island at all. He is employed in the banking house of Spencer Trask in this city.

Clarke's father said that his son had gone to Staten Island to employ a woman there as nurse for his children. The young man said he had a pawn ticket for a pin worth $150, some money, and several articles of jewelry with him. None of these was found.

BIGGEST BERMUDA LINER.

Enter the Orotava of the Royal Mail to Start Service Here.

The big Royal Mail steamship Orotava, which is to enter service between this port and Bermuda in competition with the Bermuda line, arrived yesterday. She will sail from this port on Dec. 15 and after that maintain a weekly service to the island until the close of the tourist season.

The new steamship has been for a time on the London-Australia run and is constructed with special attention to the comfort of passenger travel in the tropics. She is one of the most popular vessels in the Royal Mail service abroad with few "inside" rooms on board, and an electric fan in every room.

She is especially designed for the carrying of first-class passengers.

REBUKES ICE TRUST LAWYER.

Justice Wheeler Resents Stanchfield's Criticism of His Rulings.

The cross-examination of President Oler of the American Ice Company was finished yesterday in the trial of that corporation for violation of the Anti-Monopoly Act. Mr. Oler declared that since the beginning of his administration in 1904, Charles W. Morse had not been an influence in directing the company, despite the fact that Mr. Morse furnished $300,000 required by Mr. Oler as the condition upon which he would accept the presidency.

When John B. Stanchfield, counsel for the defense, suggested yesterday that some of his testimony was being ruled out without due consideration of its merits, Justice Wheeler ordered him to his seat. The case is expected to go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

Prosecutor Heney Sues for Libel.

W. H. Crocker, the San Francisco banker, who some time ago wrote a letter to an evening newspaper here criticising the conduct of the graft trials in that city, has been sued by Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor, for $250,000 for libel.

Unanimous Club Unanimously Private.

The Unanimous Club, a group of twelve physicians taking its name from the fact that all resolutions passed by it must be unanimous, held its quarterly dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. It was unanimously resolved at the outset to bar out reporters. Secondly, it was resolved to dispense with speeches. The unanimity ended in a resolution to dine.

All coffee ails yield to well-made
Postum Coffee
Be sure it's well boiled.

ZELAYA'S LEGATION IS NOW FOR RENT

Officials and Furniture Gone and Washington Hears That Funds Are Lacking.

CARDENAS TO FIGHT DESPOT

Nicaraguan President Zelaya Deposed Is Leading Force from Costa Rica—Estrada Expects Battle To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Nicaraguan Legation here is no more. Big vans have carried off the furniture and the other appurtenances of the house in O Street where President Zelaya's representatives once were domiciled. A "For Rent" sign ornaments the front lawn, and drawn curtains and an air of desolation greet the caller, while no servitor hastens to answer a ring at the bell. In addition it is the gossip in Central American circles that the Zelayan Government has neglected to send the monthly checks to its representatives, an oversight that is said to be sorely felt by the legation force.

Felipe Rodriguez, the special emissary of Zelaya through whom Secretary Knox's sharp note was conveyed to the Nicaraguan Government, is still in Washington. It is said by a former attaché of the legation that the furniture has been stored until the present situation clears and that it was the property of the Government. It was indignantly denied that the legation had been ousted from its quarters because of the failure of the Nicaraguan Government to meet the monthly rent.

Word was received here to-night in Central American circles that the reports of a Zelayan victory over the insurgent army near Rama were without the slightest foundation. It was declared that there had been no fighting in the last few days.

"It is the lull before the storm," said a Central American diplomat. "In a few days we shall hear of a battle, and it will be a decisive one, provided the Estrada forces are victorious. If they are not they will fall back to fight again."

Señor Castrillo, the representative of the revolutionists here, received a cablegram under to-day's date from Bluefields, signed Estrada, stating that all indications were that a decisive battle between Zelaya's forces and the revolutionists would be fought to-morrow at Rama.

President Zelaya, recognizing the growing sentiment in Nicaragua favorable to the revolutionists and to the part the United States is playing in the contest, has recently been making every effort to incite the people to anti-American demonstration. These efforts have been utterly futile, and nothing but fear of him prevents a pro-American demonstration.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Former President Cardenas of Nicaragua, who was overthrown by Zelaya in 1891, has taken the field against his old enemy and is heading an expedition from Costa Rica into Nicaragua, according to advices received here.

It is said that Cardenas is at the head of about 500 well-armed men and that Managua is his objective point. It is asserted that the former President has bound himself and his followers to support the candidacy of Gen. Estrada.

A dispatch to the Picayune from Mexico City says:

Authoritative information has been obtained here that Mexico will exert her good offices toward an amicable settlement of the Central American imbroglio. Charles E. Magoon, formerly Governor of Cuba, will be appointed a special envoy by the United States to meet Senor Enrique Creel, now on his way to Washington from Mexico City. The United States will see to it that Nicaragua carries out the rules and regulations that may be decided upon by the special envoys.

PORTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Dec. 8.—Martial law in Honduras was proclaimed yesterday.

The proclamation of martial law in Honduras is probably the result of a suspicion that Gen. Manuel Bonilla will take advantage of the situation in Nicaragua to invade Honduras with a rebel band and regain the Presidency, from which he was deposed by President Davila with the aid of President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

FIGHTS PANAMA EXPULSION.

Spiller, Who Lured Canal Laborers Away, Takes Matter to Court.

PANAMA, Dec. 8.—The Supreme Court of Panama has summoned the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to answer charges of illegal expulsion made by W. G. Spiller. Spiller was engaged in transporting canal laborers to other countries. These men were brought to the Zone by the Isthmian Canal Commission at considerable expense and trouble and later were induced by contractors to go to various parts of South America, Spiller acting as the principal go-between.

Lieut. Col. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the canal, who foresaw that this would seriously affect the construction of the canal, requested the Panaman Government to deport Spiller, his request being based upon the provisions of the canal treaty. President Obaldia issued an executive decree, declaring the enticing of canal laborers from the country a misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion from the country.

The first transgressor to come under this order was Spiller. He, however, took the matter to the Supreme Court, which will now call upon the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to show the legality of the Government's action.

LEOPOLD ABLE TO WALK.

Official Announcement Says He Is Suffering Only from Rheumatism.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—Official denial was made to-day of the report that King Leopold was seriously ill, and it was also stated that he was suffering neither from an apoplectic stroke nor from pulmonary trouble. The official announcement said:

The King is afflicted with muscular rheumatism, which is exceedingly painful, but to-day he was able to walk about his apartments.

Earlier in the day information from private sources was to the effect that the King's condition was most grave and was causing the utmost anxiety. For years he has undergone systematic electrical treatment at the hands of Paris specialists. He was determined to return to Paris last week in order that these treatments might be resumed, but the physician of the royal household refused to permit the trip.

KERMIT BAGS TWO BONGOES.

Col. Roosevelt Expected Soon at Nairobi from Njoro.

NAIROBI, Dec. 8.—Kermit Roosevelt arrived here to-day. He is going to Mombasa on a hunt for sable and other antelope. He has just secured two bongoes or bush bucks.

Col. Roosevelt has not arrived here from Njoro, but is expected soon.

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TENSION RESONATOR
(Patented)
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Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS

accomplishes what has never before been accomplished in a piano—it permanently preserves the crown or arch of the sounding-board and makes the tone of the piano indestructible. Not only this, but the tone quality surpasses anything ever before obtained or possible to obtain under any other system of piano construction.

A demonstration of the function of this invention will gladly be given at our warerooms.

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Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.

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Nothing could please a man more.

There's keen enjoyment in the rich, nutty flavor of these choice all-Havana cigars. Enjoyment in the fragrant aroma.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B.C.Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....80 Broadway
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....382 Wabash Ave.
LONDON.....67 Fleet St., E. C.
PARIS.....36 Rue du Sentior
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

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NEW YORK THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1909.

SECRETARY MACVEAGH'S REPORT.

There is much comfort in a Secretary of the Treasury who can think and clearly express his thought and does not hesitate to do so. By circumstances beyond his control Secretary MACVEAGH is shut off from discussing the two matters which are most important to the country in connection with his department, the tariff and currency and banking. The former has been eliminated by the President's injunction to "bide a wee"; the latter is in the hands of the Monetary Commission, which is not yet ready to report. The Secretary, therefore, is thrown back almost exclusively upon the discussion of the management of his department. In this he finds ample opportunity for sagacious and interesting suggestion.

At the outset he takes up the question which THE TIMES has urged on the attention of Congress for many years, that of securing some sort of practical, businesslike co-ordination between raising and spending money. Some progress has been made in this direction at the spending end of the line. Under this Administration the departments are required to ask for no more than they need and then their requirements are reviewed by the Cabinet. In the Senate a committee has been appointed to take cognizance of the entire subject of appropriations and work out the share of each department in connection with all the others. That is good as far as it goes, but it leaves the matter of the revenues still isolated and unrelated.

> In due course it would seem that it must be made practicable to both estimate receipts, with a close approximation to the actual, and to provide for their annual rise or fall by the introduction of some flexible factors in our annual taxation. The hard rigidity of the present revenue system, with its recurrent economical agitations and its long intervals of fixity, with no annual adjustment, cannot always satisfy the Government or the Nation.

We wish it were possible to believe that the Nation will soon become sufficiently dissatisfied to force action, but that will hardly happen until we have learned in the hard school of adversity. A people that regards a deficit of $73,000,000 with apparent indifference will not bother itself much with the reform of fiscal system.

Secretary MACVEAGH makes a suggestion as to a partial remedy for the absurd rigidity of our bank issues which will undoubtedly give rise to much difference of opinion in banking and business circles. It involves a tax on circulation proportioned to the rate of interest of the bonds used as security. The most obvious objection to it is that it would indirectly tend to perpetuate the shackling of the issues to bonds though it would broaden the basis of circulation. In connection with this proposition the Secretary takes occasion to prick the delusion that two per cent. bonds for which the chief demand is as security for bank issues represent the true level of our Government's credit. He had proposed to use a part of the proceeds of the Panama bonds in purchasing two per cents which should "tend to keep the market price of those bonds, now unduly depressed, above par." He says:

> If now the objection should be made that selling 3 per cent. bonds and buying 2 per cent. bonds with the surplus part of the proceeds would be increasing the Government's interest payments by 1 per cent. on that amount, the answer is that that would be one of the best features of the transaction. It is, in my judgment, high time for the Government to realize that it does not have a 2 per cent. borrowing power and has never had. No Government, however rich, has a 2 per cent. borrowing power.

Mr. MACVEAGH devotes a vigorous passage in his report to the subject of the rehabilitation of the customs service shown to be necessary by the extended frauds recently uncovered. He puts his finger directly on one cause of the demoralization:

> The influence of local politics and politicians upon the Customs Service has been most deleterious, and has promoted that laxity and low tone which prepare and furnish an inviting soil for dishonesty and fraud. Unless the Customs Service can be released from the payment of political debts and exactions, and from meeting the supposed exigencies of political organizations, big and little, it will be impossible to have an honest service for any length of time.

He describes other causes—bribery by returning travelers, corruption by importers, &c. He does not, however, refer to the worst cause of all, the exorbitant and oppressive nature of our import duties making evasion exceedingly profitable. It will be well to sweep the service as clean as possible, but it would be well also to abolish the high premiums on fraud now offered by law.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS IN NICARAGUA.

Any course our Government may resolve to take toward the disturbances in Nicaragua will be determined upon, the country may be sure, only after careful ascertainment of the facts and a most conscientious consideration of our duty. That assurance is given in this passage from the President's message to Congress:

> At the date when this message is printed this Government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya Government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests, and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the Congress in a special message.

Intervention in the affairs of another and independent State is, as all the world knows, a very serious matter. The safe general position is that international law does not sanction intervention save for the preservation of the intervening State or its protection against imminent danger, or in pursuance of a treaty right or obligation. Precedents exist, of course, for interference on such grounds of "moral obligation" as those to which the President refers. There have been interventions to put a stop to cruel and fruitless strife accompanied by acts of barbarity that shocked the civilized sense, or to put a stop to wars of religious persecution. Of these it may be said that law does not so much sanction them as permit them. They are recognized as acts based upon grounds of humanity, and so lying outside the domain of law.

Our intervention to put a stop to strife in Nicaragua on the ground of the nearness of our interests in the Canal Zone would have a somewhat shadowy and unsatisfactory foundation. On any other ground, on the ground of "moral obligations to Central America," we should intervene only after examination of the existing conditions, and re-examination of them, with such wariness of mind that we should be able to give reasons satisfactory and justifying in the judgment of candid men and of the nations of the world. On any ground save that of duty amounting to a compelling obligation, it would be a most serious mistake to intervene at all. We are better off out of such an embroilment than in it. For that reason it is sincerely to be hoped that the report of the willingness of Mexico to exert her good offices toward a settlement is well founded.

THE RECORDS AT COPENHAGEN.

The most extraordinary installment of the whole Cook epic of polar exploration is that which THE TIMES publishes this morning. Here is a plain, straightforward narrative of two men, sworn to before a notary, corroborated at many points by independent investigation, to the effect that they approached Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK with offers to help him "fix up" his records, and put them in shape for submission to the scientists of the University of Copenhagen. They say that the offer was accepted, that their aid was rather warmly welcomed. Capt. LOOSE, an experienced navigator, skilled in the taking and recording of observations, tells how he fabricated a set of records for Dr. Cook; he did not merely "fix up" or prepare or revise, but actually constructed a series of astronomical observations beginning at the pole and working backward, calculating the observations so that they would be in accord with Dr. Cook's published narrative.

Finding the Doctor quite ignorant of many things that he should have known, which necessarily would have been known by an explorer capable of the achievements recorded in the story of the expedition, he carefully pointed out parts of the narrative that must be safeguarded against criticism, emphasized the necessity for chronometer and compass corrections, and, in general, coached the Doctor in such a way as to fortify him for his ordeal.

After some days and nights of labor he furnished the Doctor with a record of "probably fifty altitude sights by the reverse route. They included not alone sights on latitude and longitude by the sun, but also sights on stars for time, chronometer rate, and the compass error for positions." When the work was done, says Capt. LOOSE, "I had covered the whole trip from Anoratok to the pole, and had paved the way for him, if he used them, to have his records accepted by the University of Copenhagen. I don't think any polar explorer could ever have a more complete set of observations."

For these labors and these records Dr. Cook was to make a money payment to Mr. DUNKLE and Capt. LOOSE, and a further money payment if the records were accepted by the University of Copenhagen.

Why was Capt. LOOSE employed to fabricate this set of records of observations from Anoratok to the pole? Are these the records that are now in the hands of the Faculty of the University of Copenhagen? If not, then for what purpose were they prepared? THE TIMES has for days sought to discover Dr. Cook in order that he might answer these vital questions. It has failed to find him. The truth will necessarily be disclosed when the records now in Copenhagen have been examined and published. Should they be found to be identical with, or substantially the same as, the records prepared by Capt. LOOSE, the public will very quickly reach a conclusion in regard to Dr. Cook and his polar exploits. Meanwhile these remarkable affidavits are submitted to the judgment of an impartial world.

NEXT YEAR'S PROSPERITY.

While all the licensed prophets are making chills run down our respective spines through fear of starvation for the next generation, or in the next century at least, those responsible for keeping the wolf from the door in the here and now are performing their duty admirably. Next year there will be more wheat than ever, if the promise of the Winter planting is fulfilled. There was not exactly a shortage this year, but for next year's crop the maximum acreage known has been planted. The increase is 2,449,000 acres, and the condition is ten points higher, approximating the best on record. In both respects the promise of abundance is better than in any other year since 1892, the indicated yield being 589,301,000 bushels. The year 1898 was the first in which the aggregate of both Winter and Spring wheat exceeded the above figures for Winter wheat alone, and there have been years since then in which both crops were below the promise of one for next year.

Thus the high prices from which we are suffering are working out a remedy automatically, although, to be sure, it is a long range prophecy and subject to many contingencies. The best crops do not always result from either large acreage or perfect condition at this stage of the game. Still it is none too early to wonder what excuse the "Bread Trust" will offer next year for giving fewer rolls for a nickel.

LIMITS OF REGULATION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals overruling the Public Service Commission of the Second District in the Delaware & Hudson stock issue case places a check upon its activities similar in principle to that which the Commission of the First District recently experienced in a case regarding the franchise over the Queensboro Bridge. Each Commission based present decision regarding future events upon the assumption that official judgment regarding matters of commercial discretion should supersede that of private persons. In both cases the court dissented, holding that the Commissions mistook the purposes of the statute, and exceeded their functions. Says the Court of Appeals:

> We do not think the legislation alluded to—the Public Service Commission act—was designed to make the Commissioners the financial managers of the corporation, or that it empowered them to substitute their judgment for that of the Board of Directors or stockholders of the corporation as to the wisdom of the transaction.

This will be encouraging to those who favor regulation, but who distinguish between regulation and restraint approaching prohibition. Few realize how closely we have approached actual prohibition since the enactment of laws designed to regulate the activities of public service corporations. It has been publicly stated, and never denied to our knowledge, that since the appointment of these Commissions there has not been a mile of railroad built in this State, a condition previously unknown for a generation. The Commission for this district disapproved what the court declared to be an excellent contract for the use of the Queensboro Bridge, and suggested alternative terms which it may be doubted that any corporation would accept. Doubtless it would be advantageous for the city to have a contract all in its favor, but there would be a better chance of some road operating across the idle structure if an opportunity of profit were allowed to invested capital. The up-State Commission has been even a more watchful guardian of public interest, and has prevented the realization of more than one enterprise, as though negation were in some way more virtuous and patriotic than approval. It may be so. The ultimate truth will not be known for a generation. Nothing is suggested against such regulation as shall keep public utilities up to the fullest measure of their public duties. But it is undesirable that enterprise shall be checked by compelling all investments to be sure things and forbidding those willing to venture to take any chance by subordination of their private judgment to that of public conservators.

AN INDEPENDENT OFFICIAL.

Evidently Park Commissioner HENRY SMITH desires the credit of having run his own department during the current year; credit which, he declares, does not belong to the ministrations of the Bureau of Municipal Research. In the course of an unusually full, well illustrated, and detailed report showing improvements in accounting for the maintenance cost of each park and square, Mr. SMITH says:

> These results have been obtained without any assistance or suggestion from the Bureau of Municipal Research, which conducted various investigations in this Department. On the contrary, the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research in this Department was an interference with the efficiency of administration, and its reports, in part, misleading, unfair and untrue in spirit, if not in fact, and of no service whatever to this Deparmtent, the Department itself having corrected and improved by its own initiative the details referred to.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has done excellent work for this community, work which resulted in dislodging corrupt officials. Commissioner SMITH has done excellent work, too. That no one denies. But he should have taken the young men of the Bureau into camp. Their labors may have been largely superfluous in the case of the Park Department, the methods of which, as we see, have been pretty well reformed by its own President. But having permitted them to inspect these methods and to volunteer their suggestions, Commissioner SMITH might with advantage have entertained them with elaborate politeness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Philanthropy Guided by Wisdom.

Anybody looking for a model to copy in making a bequest, large or small, for the accomplishment of an important philanthropic purpose, will find one as nearly perfect as mortals can reasonably expect to get in that part of the late GEORGE CROCKER'S will which creates a fund of $2,000,000 or more, for use, primarily, in solving that most hideous and desperate of human problems, the prevention or cure of cancer.

Either in his own wisdom, evolved from terrible personal experience, or because he took the very best of advice before he formulated his beneficent intention, Mr. CROCKER avoided all the mistakes into which philanthropy can be, and only too often is, led. What he provides for by his great legacy is not the reward of some one man who, more or less by good fortune, might bring the labors of many men to a successful culmination; instead he makes it possible for a group of carefully selected scientists of recognized competency for research in this particular field to work in peace and harmony toward the infinitely desirable end, and to be free, while they work, from the anxieties of ordinary life.

Even through years of failure to conquer the most dread of diseases, they will have the recognition and rewards deserved by their efforts. If victory comes to one or several of them, there will be more of fame and gratitude than of wealth as a result, but there will have been all the time of their labors the sufficiently recompensing joys of hopeful investigation—the sort of investigation which invariably produces valuable returns of the most "practical" sort, no matter how obscure may seem to the unthinking the relation between pure science, so-called, and applied science. And if, as there is more than excuse to hope will be the case, this great quest is achieved, the Special Research Fund will still remain in good hands, and its revenue can at once be diverted to whatever problem its trustees think most demands attention.

It is especially notable that Mr. CROCKER carefully provided that none of his money should be spent for the erection of buildings. Therein did he conquer the temptation to which so many philanthropists have yielded—that of creating a great visible monument to perpetuate their names in stone, while the activities which should go on in the magnificent structure are cruelly hampered for lack of money. It is comparatively easy to get money for buildings, but much harder to secure the income required for utilizing their facilities.

There Is a White Slave Trade.

President TAFT devotes only one brief paragraph of his message to what has come to be known as the "white slave trade," but in that he says enough about it to bring confusion upon the people who for one reason or other have found it convenient, expedient, or pleasing to deny, if not that there is any such abominable traffic as this phrase euphemistically describes, at least that its proportions are large enough to make energetic and persistent efforts for its abolition necessary. President TAFT has trusted informants who hold that the white slave trade is neither a myth nor a trifle.

"There is," he writes, "urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting" of material for use in this most miserable of businesses. He asserts that there is constitutional warrant for effective action against the slavers, and he asks for an appropriation of $50,000 with which to pay special Inspectors whose duty it shall be to bring to indictment and conviction under the Federal law the wretches whose merchandise is women.

In his belief that the white slave trade is a great as well as a monstrous evil, President TAFT has the support of all the commissions and individuals who have given the matter examination at once honest and careful. The denials come partly from people who are loath to admit that such things can be going on in modern communities pretending to be civilized, and partly from those who profit directly or indirectly, by the abhorrent traffic. President TAFT accepts the facts, known and demonstrated, and he asks for the means to act upon them. His demands should not fall on deaf ears, either in or out of Congress, and fortunately there is little probability that they will be unheard.

Fallible, but Not Worthless.

"What is the use," one of our readers impatiently asks, "of printing weather predictions when they are entirely wrong a good part of the time." Then he notes that the prophecy for Monday was "Rain to-day, possibly turning to snow at night," while as a matter of fact the day was cloudless. "Unfortunately," he adds, "this kind of prediction is by no means exceptional."

The grievance thus expressed is an old one, but, in spite of its element of truth, we are not prepared, or even tempted, to cease printing the Weather Bureau's daily outgivings. That the predictions are not infrequently wrong cannot be denied, but they do attain some measure of accuracy and are of unquestionable use to everybody. Those whose interests are most closely connected with the weather and its changes show the most respect for the Government's prognostications. This is so, probably, because they note the successes as well as the failures, which the man to whom bad weather is only an annoyance or an inconvenience rarely does, and it is only by taking both into account that a fair judgment can be formed.

The bureau's critics fail to remember that the really important predictions, those covering large areas, are almost always right, and that when errors do occur, it is usually in the shape of good weather in place of bad, not bad in place of good. Weather prediction is not yet an exact science, but the Government's system is the best there is, and it does serve many useful purposes.

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is proposed that a "house of Governors" be established as a permanent institution in the nation—in other words, that the Governors of the several States meet together annually to consider matters of common concern within the field of State jurisdiction and exclusive of Federal jurisdiction.

This seems, to be a very desirable innovation. It is in the way of protecting the autonomy of the States against the strong centralizing tendencies of the time. There has been reserved to the States under the Federal Constitution many powers in government which properly belonged there, which cannot easily be transferred to the general Government and which had better not be transferred, but which demand some degree of uniformity in State action for their satisfactory exercise.

The failure of the States hitherto to bring about more uniformity in legislation among themselves upon matters which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with otherwise has become a mighty influence on behalf of a dangerous centralization. Annual conferences of the Governors should be productive of large results in removing this cause of centralizing agitation.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

The proposal to create a House of Governors to meet periodically appears to have caught the imagination of the press of the country. Here and there an ill-concealed cynicism accompanies the mention of it, but as a rule the attitude is a friendly one. There is a disposition, in other words, to try the experiment of creating a body which may lead to more uniform legislation on matters in which the whole community has an interest, but which the whole community cannot enjoy the advantages of because of the absence of a common understanding as to their importance.

Such a body as a House of Governors could consider any matters which do not fall within the special province of the Federal Government. It would not be difficult for finicky people to point out dangers in such an institution, and to dread the effect of it on the existing political organization, but it is altogether likely that its real character for usefulness would be immediately determined.

Whether it would best be assembled at Washington is a question. The States themselves could at their convenience act as hosts, a plan which would stimulate State pride everywhere and remove suspicion of sectional prejudice dominating its sessions at any time.

From The Washington Herald.

Recommendations of Governors to Legislatures will gain in force when it becomes understood that they are, at least in part, the outcome of consultation and discussion with the heads of all the States of the Union. The plan introduces a concerted moral force into National affairs.

From The Baltimore Star.

The House of Governors is without doubt the best solution which has yet been presented for the vexed question of how to exercise effectively the vast power of the States in great National questions with which Congress has no constitutional concern. Such a body should be kept as free from rules as possible; full debate should be its cardinal principle. No action of the House of Governors could ever bind the Legislatures, but the National scope of the questions which would be handled in that body make it unlikely that there would be great divergence of interests among the States.

The Housekeeper's Field.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have a portion of your space to say what a wealth of truth I found in Dr. Eliot's interview regarding woman's development in the home, as recorded in your edition of Dec. 6? I hope many other women, some of them possibly very tired with home cares, found his words as bracing as I did. Since my marriage, three and a half years ago, I have had the entire care of a home, and for part of that time the care also of a little child. And I have to confess that the tremendous amount of work and anxiety has at times obscured the ideals with which I so happily began the new life, and though there has never been a moment of regret, there have been days and weeks of struggling to see clearly past the trial at hand.

I sometimes think that weariness is the root of all evil. At least it is impossible to live up to one's cherished high standard, when tired in mind and body. I am happy to say that this period in my life proved merely a temporary loss of perspective, and that the problems have in some blessed way worked themselves out. So every noble word of Dr. Eliot has increased the strength of the foundation on which I at last find myself. If life is first of all, as I believe, for the purpose of character building, surely the opportunity of the wife and mother and homekeeper offers to women a greater field than can be found in any other occupation. CONTENTED.

Jersey City, Dec. 7, 1909.

The Suffragist's Utopia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I thank you for your excellent editorial article "A Promise Veiling Admissions"? And may I point out that, beside the plain admission that in those industries and positions where women compete with men, the work of women is not equal to that of men—both because of the uncertainty of their physique, and because if marriage is to mean anything, a woman gives up her work, leaving the employer to begin again with a raw recruit. Miss Shaw likewise admits the Anti-Suffragist contention that women ought not to be in industry, and goes back of the great Suffragist cry that "every woman should be economically independent."

In fact, her only difference from the orthodox Anti-Suffrage stand seems to be that she has the Suffragist belief in the power of mere legislation to alter conditions as well as human nature.

Was this a bid for the support of the strikers and a conscious inconsistency? Or are there, as their opposers contend, really these discrepancies in the Suffragist's Utopia?

MARGARET DOANE GARDINER.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1909.

Accustomed to the Unusual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At 9 o'clock this morning, at Nassau Street and Maiden Lane, a fireman passed, bound for quarters, after driving in his light buggy his superior to a few blocks up Broadway. He galloped his horse down Nassau Street, at this hour crowded. At Maiden Lane his wheel caught a boy, whirled him in a somersault, and carried him thirty feet. When the boy was picked up his overcoat was ripped full length and he was very pale.

The fireman gave his name to a policeman, smiled, to show he was accustomed to the unusual, and went on. Within a block he was in a gallop again, and at Cedar Street, but for the warning cry of the writer, a young woman would have been dragged in the same way.

There was no fire—only a new uniform, new buttons, and a gong. Z.

New York, Dec. 8, 1909.

Christmas at Tuskegee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last seven years no one act has given me more satisfaction than to distribute among the children in the South in the remote country districts such Christmas cards, books, and other remembrances as friends have been kind enough to send. These Christmas presents are distributed among a class who otherwise would get nothing, and scarcely know anything about the Christmas season.

The pleasure comes in giving to those who do not expect a gift and who are not called upon to make another gift in return.

I shall be very glad to distribute, as in other years, whatever friends may send to me at the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., Dec. 4, 1909.

A Difference in Their Minds?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not somewhat significant that your letters from Northern men and women express an almost entire absence of observed rudeness to women on the New York streets and that it is mainly to Southern men and women that this is apparent? Is it an entirely illogical deduction from this premise that there is a tangible difference in the minds of the natives of the two sections of what is to be given or received? A.

Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 6, 1909.

TAFT AND HALE AT ODDS.

Row Over Functions of the Tariff Board is Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Indications to-day are that President Taft is going to have a row with Senator Hale before he gets much further along in the work of his tariff board. The Senator, it will be remembered, was emphatic and sarcastic in his references during the tariff debate to the plan of having any kind of a commission obtain facts as to the cost of production at home and abroad for submission to Congress. He consented finally to the language that was employed by the conferrees regarding the tariff board only upon the understanding that under it the President would be positively prevented from doing the very thing he has now started out to do.

Mr. Hale is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and will be in charge of any bill that seeks to furnish the money for continuing the tariff board in accordance with the President's request in his message. He is determined to prevent the thing from going any further, and the President is determined that he will have the board continued, and that it shall do the work he has outlined for it. It is a situation in which there is the making of a first-class fight.

TAFT PARDONS CASHIER.

Former Official of Fredonia Bank Has Already Served Most of Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Acting on the personal request of Vice President Sherman, Representative Vreeland of New York and several others, President Taft to-day granted a pardon to Frederick R. Green, former cashier of the Fredonia, N. Y., National Bank, which closed its doors in 1905. Green pleaded guilty of making false reports to the Controller of the Currency, and his sentence of six years to Auburn Prison would expire Aug. 13 next.

It was represented to the President that Green had been guilty of no personal dishonesty, and that the bank was insolvent the day he became responsible for it. A responsible position in Kansas City, Kan., has been offered to Green, who will leave for that place as soon as he is released.

TARIFF REVISION NOT ENDED.

But Further Changes Should Wait Awhile, Says Secretary MacVeagh.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, discussed the Payne tariff to-day in an address before the Massachusetts Bankers' Association. He said in part:

"The friends of tariff revision never expected that the law of 1909 would or could or should complete the movement. The hope and expectation is entertained that the Payne bill ends the actual legislation for the present, and it is not considered advisable immediately to turn in again and disturb business conditions. And it does not seem necessary or advisable to make all tariff legislation a review of the entire law. So that while we should have a rest it is not necessary that we should go into a long sleep, and the evidence shown here in Massachusetts and elsewhere is to the effect that we shall not be permitted to become very fast asleep, if at all.

"An excellent reason for a reasonable postponement of attempts at further legislation is that it is universally believed that we ought to do no more legislating on the tariff, until we know better how to legislate on it. The opinion is practically universal that we have seen the last of the log-rolling system of legislation upon such an important subject and that hereafter such legislation must be based on facts and knowledge and scientific investigation and not on mere bartering between sections and different interests.

DR. THOMAS A WITNESS.

Called in Suit of Woman Hurt While Riding in His Car.

The suit of Alvina Weissman against the Union Railway Company and the City of New York for $10,000 damages for personal injuries was brought to trial yesterday before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court. Miss Weissman was injured July 9, 1907, when an an automobile owned and driven by Dr. Julian P. Thomas, in which she was a passenger, collided with a trolley pole in the centre of Jerome avenue, the Bronx.

Dr. Thomas, who is known as a balloonist, was called to the stand yesterday. He related having seen Miss Weissman and her companion, Frances Haas, on an East River ferryboat and later on Broadway, where they waved to him and asked him to give them a ride.

All the occupants of the automobile were injured. Dr. Thomas sustained a broken leg and Miss Haas was so injured that part of her leg had to be amputated. Miss Weissman alleges that she suffered internal injuries.

On the stand yesterday Dr. Thomas was confronted with extracts from his testimony in a suit for $50,000 which has been brought against him by Miss Haas. He failed to remember that he had testified in a former trial that Miss Haas had requested him to give her a "fast ride."

Besides Dr. Thomas, Miss Weissman, August Muller, owner of a Jerome avenue hotel at which the party stopped on the night of the collision, and Daniel Terry, a boy in his employ, gave testimony.

ACHIEVEMENT.

I dunno—I may be foolish, but it allus seems to me
Thet our dreams is jest like childurn, sech as you might have er me;
We kin look back there an' see 'em ez they used t' be in youth,
When we thought life was all pleasure an' th' speech o' men all truth;
We kin look back an' remember how they made us glad all day,
When they jest walked hand in hand with us, afore they went away;
They was allus bright ez sunshine an' ez light an' fine ez foam,
An' then they growed up an' left us—jest like childurn leavin' home.

Once th' house was peopled with 'em, an' they played like childurn play,
Inter every nook an' cranny, never restin' all th' day;
Once we heered 'em allus laughin' jest like childurn laugh fer you,
An' a-talkin' of tomorrer, jest th' same as childurn do.
Once no day was bright without 'em, an' they gathered in th' light
Of th' grate an' smiled about us jest like childurn do at night;
An' then they went back to Dreamland, an' they left us in th' gloam
Of our life alone and lonesome—jest like childurn leavin' home.

Why, it ain't so long, I reckon, leastwise thet's th' way it seems,
Sence I was th' happy daddy of a family o' dreams;
When they clustered all about me an' they climbed up in my chair,
An' they smiled at me an' greeted me from almost everywhere;
Every night I heerd 'em singin'—I could hear 'em jest ez plain!
An' they used t' dance before me all th' way along th' lane,
How they kep' me sweet an' hopeful on what rough road I might roam,
But they've all growed up an' left me, jest like childurn leavin' home.

An' sometimes I set at evenin' where I used t' see 'em play,
Sort o' solemn like an' lonesome, sence they're growed an' gone away;
Sort o glad I used t' have 'em, when I git t' dreamin' on,
Bout ez glad I used t' have 'em ez Im sorry thet they're gone.
How I used t' set a-dreamin' in this big, old-fashioned chair,
With th' dreams like childurn playin' in my castles in th' air.
They was colored jest like rainbows an' ez light an' fine ez foam,
But they've all growed up an' left me—jest like childurn leavin' home.

J. W. FOLEY.

TAFT GIVES ADVICE ON WATERWAY PLANS

Get Congress to Approve Projects, He Says, Before Asking for Bond Issue.

$50,000,000 A YEAR WANTED

Rivers and Harbors Convention in Session in Washington—Woman's Auxiliary Plans Flower Gardens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Speaking in strong indorsement of the policy of waterway improvement, President Taft stirred up much enthusiasm during the opening hours of the sixth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here to-day. Hundreds of delegates, representing every section of the United States, filled the great banquet hall of the New Willard, where they sat under their State banners. Men and women delegates arose when the arrival of the President was announced and gave their visitors a noisy reception, concluding the demonstration with three cheers and a tiger.

"I congratulate this congress," said Mr. Taft, "on having brought the subject of waterways to such a point that the representatives in Congress, from one end of the country to the other, recognize it as a subject that calls for action.

"You, in your declarations, say that you are in favor of a policy and not in favor of any particular project. I think that a wise platform to take, and yet when it comes to the practical enforcement and accomplishment of something you have got to get into projects.

"A year ago President Roosevelt and I were together on a platform before the conservation of resources convention, and we both advocated the issuing of bonds in order that a project improving waterways when begun should be completed in a reasonable time. I am still a consistent advocate of that theory. I believe that the Government is entitled to as rapid a method of developing an enterprise and putting it through as private corporations, and as they always issue bonds, or generally do (some of them are fortunate enough not to have to), in order to expedite the completion of these projects, it would seem wise for the Nation to do so where it will accomplish the same result.

"Be Easy with Congress," Says Taft.

"But I want to suggest a word of caution. You are going to encounter in Congress great opposition to the policy of issuing bonds right out of hand. You are much more likely to get from Congress a declaration of policy in the shape of a declaration that a certain improvement ought to be carried out, spread upon the minutes of Congress in the form of a resolution or declaration in a statute. I would get the declaration first, and not have the bonds first, for the reason that you will encounter the objection by Congress that the issuing of bonds and the receipt of the money will develop the desire to be extravagant.

"That may not meet your views, but I have thought it over and I know something about Congress. I know where you are going to encounter opposition, and I believe the best way is the natural way with those gentlemen. You lead them on to declare in favor of the Missouri improvement, in favor of the St. Louis to St. Paul improvement, in favor of the Cairo to St. Louis improvement, in favor of the Ohio improvement, all of which have been approved by the army engineers, and get them recorded in the statutes of this country as declaring that those things are to be carried out and let them make their first appropriation from the revenues of the country, and then you have them where they must issue bonds, unless the revenues afford a sufficient amount each year to carry that project on economically and with due rapidity."

The President was frequently interrupted by applause and left the hall amid renewed cheering.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, gave an exhaustive résumé of the development and maintenance of inland waterways of the German Empire under the direction of the Minister of Public Works, warning the Congress that he could not attempt to draw any lessons for the United States because of the wide variance of conditions existing in the two nations.

"It is interesting to point to the fact," declared the Count, "that the number of vessels for inland navigation exceeded the seagoing German vessels sixfold, and that their net tonnage is one and one-half times greater and amounts to one-third of the net tonnage of all the British seagoing ships registered by Lloyds in 1902."

Wants $50,000,000 a Year.

President Joseph E. Ransdell read his annual report reviewing the work that had been accomplished during the past year.

"We must insure," said he, "a comprehensive policy of improvement of the Nation's waterways by an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 secured by an authorized bond issue of $50,000,000 a year to be used only when the current revenues are not available. This is a financial programme fully warranted by the magnitude of the interests involved.

"As a good friend of the railways which I consider the most marvelous agents of civilization and progress on earth," he added, "I sound a note of warning and insist that the strongest weapon of defense against this menace of Government ownership is the best possible transportation system for the entire Union, of combined correlated, interdependent, and friendly railways and waterways co-operation and not competition."

The afternoon session was devoted to many speeches by delegates favoring prompt action by Congress in providing projects and means for waterway improvement. Advocating a bond issue for waterway improvement, Gov. Weeks of Connecticut, said that New England had a great and important interest in the whole subject, for even to-day a large part of her commerce was carried on our coastal and inland waterways. "And, while no such problem," he added, "is presented to us as the harnessing of the mighty Mississippi, yet we are firmly convinced that if our lesser improvements are to be made, we must face the problem broadly and act in concert with the rest of our country.

"When the people of the Mississippi Valley have devised a feasible and approved scheme to control the Mississippi they should have it. When the inland canal from Boston to Jacksonville—which, by digging sixty-seven miles of canals, would make a safe and profitable route and a saving of 700 miles—is made a business proposition approved by competent engineers, that should be made."

Others who spoke were F. W. Crandall of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Albert Bettinger of Ohio, Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Representatives John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and George Burgess of Texas.

The woman's auxiliary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress also held a five hours' session to-day. The delegates will meet again to map out plans for making the banks of rivers take on the grace of carefully kept gardens, and for the transformation of the unsightly sides of canals.

"You remember," said one of the officers, "what the poet says:

> A primrose by the river's brim,
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And nothing more.

"Men are too busy with the utilitarian to look out much for the artistic. That is the end we hope to take care of."

The Woman's Congress is preparing to carry on a campaign of education in the public schools, and considerable work has been done with civic bodies. Delegates to the congress were present from thirty-two States. Mrs. Hoyle Tomkies of Shreveport, La., is President, while Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the former Vice President of the United States, is one of the Vice Presidents.

SHUBERTS MAY PLAN A BROADWAY HOUSE

Lease Old American Horse Exchange from William K. Vanderbilt for a Long Term.

SILENT AS TO INTENTIONS

Fiftieth Street and Broadway Logical Site for Big Theatre in Near Future —New Theatres for Vicinity.

That plans for a new Broadway theatre are probably contemplated by the Shuberts was revealed yesterday by the announcement that the Shubert Brothers have secured from William K. Vanderbilt a long-term lease of the old American Horse Exchange, occupying the entire east side of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, and extending through to Seventh Avenue. E. V. W. Rossiter, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, and who has acted as Mr. Vanderbilt's representative in many of his real estate transactions, confirmed the lease, saying that with the exception of a few formalities to definitely close the deal, the property has passed into the hands of the Shuberts.

When Lee Shubert was asked what he expected to do with the property he declined to make any statement. Mr. Vanderbilt is President of The New Theatre, of which Lee Shubert is Business Manager, and this fact was regarded as significant in tending to show the uses to which the property will be put by the new lessees.

With a new theatre being built at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, William A. Brady's projected Forty-eighth Street Theatre, the Majestic at Fifty-ninth Street, The New Theatre at Sixty-second Street, and Butler Davenport's still unfinished playhouse on Sixty-third Street, there are indications of the Rialto moving further uptown, and Fiftieth Street and Broadway would offer a logical location for a large theatre in the near future. A restaurant building is now being erected in that neighborhood, and it is a supposed axiom among theatre managers that a theatre must be located in a restaurant district to prove successful.

As a further indication that the old Horse Exchange, which has been famous for many years as the headquarters of some of the largest and most important sales of horses in the city, has reached the end of the career, was the notice published yesterday that all of its furniture, pictures and other fittings will be sold at auction in the building to-morrow.

Rumors have been current for several weeks of pending changes and it was stated about a month ago that the Shuberts had obtained the building, but it was denied at the time. While Mr. Rossiter would not say what the rental price is, it is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of $50,000 to $60,000 a year net. Mr. Vanderbilt purchased the property in 1883 from the Slevin estate, paying for it $200,000. It has a frontage of 159.5 feet on Broadway, 144.8 feet on Seventh Avenue, its Fiftieth Street extension being 149.9 feet and 157.9 feet on Fifty-first Street.

Although Lee Shubert declined to say what he intended doing with the property, some of the people closely associated with him explained last night that he was rapidly accumulating real estate in New York, most of which he had purchased for investment. It was pointed out that the site of the American Horse Exchange might be as good a location for an apartment house or a hotel as for a theatre. Mr. Schubert recently acquired property in West Sixty-third Street, near The New Theatre, and is the owner of several lots in West Forty-second Street, near the rear of the Lyric Theatre, as well as of other property in other parts of the city. It is said that he is ambitious to become a large holder of city real estate.

Roof Garden on Orpheum Theatre.

Plans for what is to be the biggest theatrical roof garden in the city were filed yesterday in the Bureau of Buildings in Brooklyn. The garden is to be atop of Percy G. Williams's Orpheum Theatre, at Fulton Street and Ashland Place. Two stories are to be added to the present building. The garden will seat 1,200 people. It will be covered, but will be open on the front and sides, so that the performances will be given practically in the open air.

Daly to Present "Know Tyself" Here.

Announcement was made yesterday that Arnold Daly will begin an engagement of one week at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre on Dec. 27, in Paul Hervieu's play, "Know Thyself." Mr. Daly has been presenting this play out of the city for several weeks, and the Berkeley Lyceum is the only available theatre for a New York engagement at present. It was at the Berkeley that Mr. Daly first presented Bernard Shaw's "Candida," in which he appeared for a large part of one season, and it was also at the Berkeley that Mr. Daly made his experiment of presenting a programme of several short plays.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby" will come to the Hackett Theatre for Christmas week, opening there on Dec. 20.

"The Commanding Officer," by Theodore Burt Sayre, is the play in which Isabel Irving is to appear at the Savoy Theatre on Dec. 27.

Arthur Cunningham, Walter Lawrence and Jobyna Howland have been engaged for the company that is to support Lulu Glaser in "One of the Boys."

Elita Proctor Otis is to star under her own management in a new play by Edith Ellis Baker and William Cary Duncan, as yet unnamed. It is expected that she will come to New York about Christmas.

Johann Strauss's operetta, "Der Zigeunerbaron," ("The Gypsy Baron,") will be presented at the Irving Place German Theatre to-night for the first time by the comic opera stock company there.

John Drew was resting comfortably at the Presbyterian Hospital last night. He had recovered from the shock of his accident of the day before, and was suffering but little pain from his broken collarbone.

The company engaged to support Mme. Tallaferro in a special performance of "Ingomar" at the Liberty Theatre on Dec. 30, will include William Farnum, William B. Mack, Scott Cooper, Joseph Brennan, James Wilson, Robert McWade, Samuel Forrest, William Harrington, Helen Lindroth, J. R. William, and others.

Helen Lowell, who is playing Lizzie Roberts in "The Lottery Man," will be one of the exhibitors at the Toy Dog Show at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day and to-morrow. She will exhibit her King Charles spaniel, Champion Marlborough Girl, and Rob Roy, a Prince Charles spaniel. Miss Lowell is a member of the Toy Spaniel Club of America, and has kennels at her farm at Northport, L. I.

Isadora Duncan, the dancer, sailed yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Lusitania. She is accompanied by her brother Augustine and his little daughter, Temple Duncan, her dancing pupil. Miss Duncan expects to visit Egypt and take a long journey by houseboat up the Nile to study the dances of the ancient Egyptians and to get the local color for her new dance.

The third performance of the season by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will be given at the Criterion Theatre on Friday afternoon, Dec. 17. The programme will consist of three one-act plays, "The Far-Away Princess," by Hermann Sudermann; "Little Sins," by Pierre Lamarche, and "In the Shadow," by Richard Garrick, and a two-act play from the French of Bonis-Charancle entitled "That Montgomery Affair."

Charles Frohman returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been attending the first performance of "The Fires of Fate," and will leave to-night for Atlantic City to be present at the opening performance of William Collier's new play, "A Lucky Star." In Mr. Collier's support will be Reginald Mason, Wallace Worsley, Frank Westerton, M. L. Heckert, Paula Marr, Katherine Mulkins, Phyllis Young, and others.

Sylvia Brooke, an English actress who is to appear in the London production of "The Fourth Estate," arrived in New York yesterday from Philadelphia, where she landed from an American Line steamer earlier in the week. Miss Brooke will watch the play as it is being given at Wallack's Theatre.

Safety Razor blades resharpened, all kinds, 50c. doz., by Keenedge process. M. Leichter, 118 West 125th St.—Adv.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. Edward B. Dench and Mrs. Dench, of 13 East Fifty-third Street, will give a reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Laura S. Livingston.

Mrs. George R. Read, of 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, will give a reception this afternoon for Miss Eleanor L. Hastings.

Miss Leslie F. Pearson will make her début this afternoon at a reception at 3 West Fifty-seventh Street, the residence of Mrs. Pearson.

Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt, of 54 East Seventy-fifth Street, will give a large reception on Dec. 18 for her granddaughter, Miss Jewett, of Washington.

Mrs Cheever N. Ely will hold a reception this afternoon at her home, 140 West Fifty-eighth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Grace Ely.

A luncheon will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Paulding Fosdick for Miss Bessie H. Yoakum.

There will be a Christmas sale to-day for the benefit of St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, at the Home Club, 11 East Forty-fifth Street.

At the residence of the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, 929 Fifth Avenue, there will be a sale to-day in aid of the Seaman's Benefit Society.

George A. Freeman will give a dinner in honor of Commodore Wilson Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club at the Plaza to-night.

One of the events of to-day will be a reception given by Mrs. James R. McKee and Miss Mary Lodge McKee at their home, 49 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Margaret Deland will give a luncheon under the auspices of the National League for the Civic Education of Women the morning of Dec. 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The marriage of Miss Lydia R. Hartshorne, daughter of Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne, to Charles S. Deshler, will take place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hartshorne, 9 West Fifty-first Street.

A bazaar and sale will be held to-day and to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Post Graduate Hospital alumnae for the benefit of sick nurses. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, and others are interested.

Miss Elise Mallory Holmes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes, of 116 East Fifty-seventh Street, will make her début on Saturday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Jabish Holmes. After the reception there will be a theatre party, and a supper at the Plaza.

Sale in Aid of the Blind.

The officers and patrons of the New York Association for the Blind will give a sale and exhibition at the Light House, 118 East Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday. Christmas gifts and decorations made by the blind will be on sale, and blind pupils will illustrate foreign and home industries, including power machine sewing, weaving, typewriting, stenography, and other vocations.

The exhibition will be open from 8 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 10 in the evening.

Among the well-known women who have promised to aid at the tea and other tables are Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Shepherd K. De Forest, and the Misses Ella Lindley, Janet de Kay, Beatrix Buel, Florence Wyeth, and Miss Rodman.

Sears-Warner Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Florence Warner, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Warner, to Taber Sears will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 250 Lexington Avenue, where the reception is to be held. It will be a small wedding and invitations have been limited to relatives and a few intimate friends. Walcott Morris Warner, a little nephew of the bride will be the only attendant.

Miss Warner is a sister of Mrs. S. A. Warner Baltazzi of Westbury and of Henry W. Warner. She is one of the trustees of the Colonial Orphan Asylum and has devoted herself largely to philanthropic work. Mr. Sears is a son of the late George Thomas Snow Sears of Boston and is one of the best known of the younger mural painters. The engagement was announced last Summer in THE TIMES.

ROBINSON—COLGATE.

The wedding of Miss Annette Forsyth Colgate, daughter of Robert Colgate, and Altmore Robinson of New York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, 120 Bowne Avenue, Flushing. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Colgate's sister, the invitations to the wedding had been withdrawn, and only members of the family were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George W. Eccles, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing.

HUMPSTONE—MORSE.

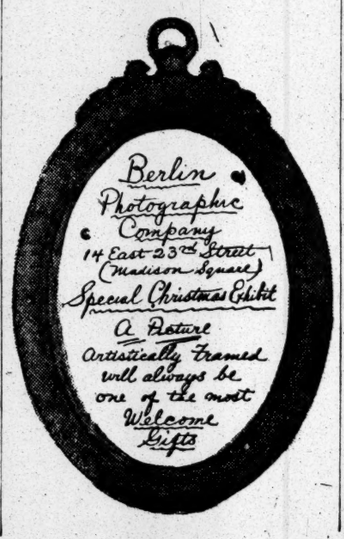
Ernest Braislin Humpstone and Miss Louise Violet Morse, daughter of Lieut. Commander Jerome Edward Morse, U. S. N., and Mrs. Morse, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 129 St. James Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Humpstone, father of Mr. Humpstone and pastor of Emmanuel Church, officiated. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her father. Harold Humpstone, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. There were no ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Humpstone, who have gone South on their wedding trip, will make their home at 129 St. James Place on their return.

MERWIN—KEERY.

The wedding of Hazel Dimon Keery, daughter of Thomas Keery of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, to William Jay Merwin, took place last night at the St. Regis, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia. Two hundred guests attended the ceremony, which was held in the marble ballroom at the hotel, made over to resemble a chapel, and a buffet supper and reception followed. Mrs. William B. Parrons was matron of honor, Miss Adele Aiken maid of honor, and Alton S. Keeler best man. The ushers were Archibald C. Foss, Sidney C. Fitz Gerald, Walter Moffatt, and William B. Parrons.

BRADY—DONOHUE.

In St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Twelfth Street, yesterday, Miss Gertrude Marie Donohue and Henry F. Brady were married. The bride was given away by her father, Philip F. Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Thomas F. Myhan. Mrs. Elizabeth McCurdy officated as matron of honor and James F. Clark as best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the Hotel Knickerbocker, after which the young couple left on a trip through the South. They will reside on Ninety-fourth Street, near Riverside Drive.



MARY GARDEN A POETIC MARGUERITE

Gives a Dreamy, Mystic, and Sympathetic Performance in "Faust" at Manhattan.

HER SINGING PRAISEWORTHY

Mr. Dalmores Welcomed Back in the Role of Faust—Mr. Vallier a Mephistopheles of Uncertain Voice.

Marguerite.....Miss Mary Garden
Siebel.....Mlle. Vicarino
Martha.....Mme. Duchene
Faust.....M. Dalmores
Valentine.....M. Dufranne
Mephistopheles.....M. Vallier
Wagner.....M. Villa
Musical director, M. Henriques de la Fuente.

Gounod's "Faust" resumed its place in the répertoire of the Manhattan Opera House last evening, and the occasion also served to bring Miss Mary Garden before this public as Marguerite. On the last evening of the season of 1907-08, in a bill which included acts from several operas, Miss Garden was heard in the second act of "Faust," but that taste is as much as this public has ever got of her in this rôle before last night. It may surprise many people who only know this singer through her performances of the modern opera heroines, the Melisandes, the Saphos, and the Louises, to learn that in Paris she has sung not only Marguerite, but Violetta, Juliette, and Ophelie.

Miss Garden's Marguerite, like her Melisande, is dreamy and mystic, beautiful in appearance and poetic in action, atmospheric and sympathetic. It seemed to many in the audience that the garden scene attained a height of poetic beauty through her imaginative presentation which it seldom achieves in the performances of "Faust" heard nowadays in the opera houses. It must be obvious by now to those who have heard Miss Garden sing many rôles, that she excells in those which require imagination and poetic conception, although she is best known through her fantastic performances of flamboyant ladies of pleasure. It is an achievement to have made Marguerite something beyond a mere singing doll.

It has often been the duty of the writer of musical affairs in these columns to decry Miss Garden's method of singing and to speak in disparaging terms of her voice. Last night, however, she did some of the most carefully considered singing that she has ever given to this public. The "Roi de Thule" air was almost exquisite in its finish and its sad wistfulness. Later, in the love duet, she again sang in a manner which must call forth praise.

In these passages she sang with no effort; there was none of the usual forcing of the tone; and the result seemed to indicate that much of Miss Garden's bad singing has been due to her method of producing her tones rather than to her voice itself. Of course she has not the facility required for such music as the "Jewel Song." Such singing as she did in it was an expression of the bravado in her nature and little else. And in the dramatic moments of the opera, when she used the full strength of her voice, it again sounded harsh and shrill, disagreeable in quality, and ineffective, as of yore.

It was a pleasure to welcome Mr. Dalmores back in the rôle of Faust, which he has not sung here for some time. Mr. Vallier, one of the season's newcomers, was a Mephistopheles of conventional action and uncertain voice. At times he sang well, but his method of producing his tones often resulted in a tremolo or a lack of resonance. Mr. Dufranne was the Valentine. Mlle. Vicarino was even more effeminate than the usual Siebel. Mr. de la Fuente conducted with no very brilliant result.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AGAIN.

Mme. Nordica Reappears as the Heroine at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The second performance of "Tristan und Isolde" was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House before a very large audience, that was again, as at the first performance, deeply moved by the remarkable eloquence and power of Mr. Toscanini's reading of the score. This was once more really the marvelous and overpowering feature of a marvelous performance.

There was also an uncommon interest attached to it because it marked the return to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House of Mme. Lillian Nordica, after four years' absence from it. She has not been four years away from operatic performances in New York, for two years ago she appeared at Mr. Hammerstein's house. But she sang there only six times, after which her engagement was abruptly terminated.

Isolde is one of the parts in which Mme. Nordica attained her fullest artistic stature at the Metropolitan in years gone by, and those were memorable performances in which she appeared there with Jean de Reszke. They were revelations of the power of vocal beauty and pure vocalism in Wagner's music. Mme. Nordica's art of singing glorified this music and was raised to a higher power, in turn, by its potency. She never reached the highest plane of turbulent passion and tragic intensity in her dramatic interpretation of the Irish Princess, because of the limitations of her histrionic temperament; but sincerity, intelligence, hard work, carried her very far on the road to it, and her Isolde was always a deeply interesting and at times a profoundly moving creation.

It is to-day quite as interesting and as moving as ever. As she disclosed it upon the stage last evening it had well remembered and deeply admired traits. In her singing Mme. Nordica returns with much of the beauty of her voice and all of the skill and intelligence that were hers. The voice, in the nature of things, is not wholly the same as it once was. There are places in its middle register where it has lost some of its fullness and quality, and it is not throughout of the equableness that it used to be.

It has not quite all the power it had. Her phrasing is sometimes shortened. But the skill of her use of it is there and stands her in as good stead as ever it did. Her singing last evening was full of beauty, of moving and thrilling power. Her Isolde made a deep impression on the very friendly audience.

The rest of the cast was the same as it was at the first performance. Mr. Burrian's Tristan is one of the most successful impersonations he has given here.

K-C

JOHN KIMBERLY MUMFORD

Author of "ORIENTAL RUGS"

Will hereafter be associated with

Kent-Costikyan

KNABE BUILDING

Thirty Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue

A HISTORICAL CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Society Plays Mozart and Beethoven—Miss Alten Soloist

The second concert in the Philharmonic Society's historical series, which was given last evening in Carnegie Hall, arrived at the period of the classical masters. It was represented by Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony in C major, and Beethoven's C minor symphony, between which on the programme were placed the air, "On Mighty Pens," from Haydn's "Creation," and "Deh Vieni," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," sung by Miss Bella Alten.

Mr. Mahler's playing of Mozart's symphony was, like everything else he has done here, a vitalization of the music. The commonplace and perfunctory into which too many Mozart readings fall in the present day, had no place in this extremely delightful performance. Here were vivacity, grace, pure beauty of melodic line, a rhythmic pulse, an exquisite adjustment of all the tonal values. Some of his tempos were a little more deliberate than those that have become conventional. The phrasing was a marvel of refinement, clarity, and finish, and the significance of each phrase was impressed upon it, without the loss of the buoyancy and continuity of the musical utterance.

There is a true and deep eloquence in this music of Mozart's, for all its serenity and poised urbanity, and Mr. Mahler expressed it in the style and manner that is unmistakably Mozart's. To help secure the tonal effect that Mozart had in mind, which was of course that of an orchestra of fewer numbers in the strings compared with the wind instruments, Mr. Mahler had numerous passages in the first movement played by only a portion of the stringed instruments, and the effect was singularly successful.

His reading of Beethoven's fifth symphony was, like the other performances of Beethoven he has given here, strongly dramatic, highly colored, and full of contrasts in light and shadow. There was perhaps less that seemed forced than there was in his playing of the "Erdica" symphony some weeks ago. The opening phrase, with which conductors have tried so many experiments since Wagner stirred the musical waters, he took in tempo; only at its return later in the movement did he broaden and emphasize it insistently.

In the last movement he let loose at times the floodgates of sound with portentous results. The playing of the orchestra in both symphonies was remarkably finished and responsive to the conductor's intentions, especially in the choir of wood wind instruments. The horns which are, at their best, one of the glories of the reorganized orchestra, seemed more than once unaccountably rough.

Miss Alten sang delightfully the airs from "The Creation" and "The Marriage of Figaro." Her voice was fresh and pure in quality, her phrasing excellent, and her appreciation of the difference in the style and spirit of the two airs was admirably brought out in her performance.

Oberammergau Passion Play.

Thomas Cook & Son, official passenger agents for the Oberammergau Passion Play Committee, suggest that intending visitors to the Passion Play should as far as possible time their itineraries so as to be at Omerammergau in May, June, or September. A very large number of applications for seats and accommodations in the village have already been made for July and August.

Passengers on the Oruba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Oruba from Southampton via the West Indies were Capt. Herbert Thomas, R. N.; Dr. M. E. Velasquez, F. C. Velasquez, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harding, A. L. Munson, Arthur Jolliffe, Major F. H. Fawcett, U. S. A.; G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Drew, W. G. Taylor, B. Towers, R. L. Davis, and twenty Chinese merchants on their way from Jamaica to Canton, China.

Closes December 14th

EXHIBITION

of Portraits by

S. Montgomery Roosevelt

and Marine Paintings

by

Carlton T. Chapman, A. N. A.

Art Galleries

of

EDWARD BRANDUS,

712 Fifth Ave. (above 55th), N. Y.

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Finest Reproductions

TIFFANY & CO.

Selections from Tiffany & Co.'s stock may now be made under the most favorable conditions, free from the confusion of the later days of the holiday season

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

MISS DE BILLIER A BRIDE.

Wedded in London to the Hon. Victor Gibson, Son of Lord Ashbourne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Miss Caroline de Billier, daughter of Frederic Billier of New York, was married to-day to the Hon. Victor Gibson, third surviving son of Lord Ashbourne, the former Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. The ceremony was at St. Peter's in Eaton Square. The bride was given away by her brother, William Bayard de Billiers. After a reception at Lady Eardley Wilmot's house in Cromwell Road the bride and bridegroom left for the Continent.

Among those present at the reception were the Earl and Countess Carrick, the Earl and Countess Danmore, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Giffard, Sir Edward and Lady Carson. The presents numbered more than three hundred, including a diamond and pearl tiara from Lord Ashbourne and a check from Frederic de Billier.

RECEPTIONS FOR THREE DEBUTANTES.

Mrs. Charles A. Peabody gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 224 Madison Avenue, to introduce her niece, Miss Juliet Livingston Nourse. Receiving with Mrs. Peabody and the débutante were the Misses Caroline Auchincloss, Margret Townsend, Justine Barber, Love Godwin, Lillian Endicott, Katherine Greene, Hilah French, and Miss Elizabeth Bacon.

Miss Dorothy Weir, daughter of Mrs. J. Alden Weir of 471 Park Avenue, made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given by Mrs. Weir. Receiving with Mrs. Weir and Miss Weir were the Misses Minère Ward, Caroline Auchincloss, Helen Henderson, Joanna Auchincloss, Eleanor Brannan, Mabel Hinton, Catherine Crane, Geraldine Gray, and Gertrude Pardee.

Mrs. Townsend Jones gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 140 West Seventy-fourth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marguerite Howard Jones. Receiving with Mrs. Jones and her daughter were the Misses Elsie H. Jones, Louise Tate, Elizabeth Knapp, Louise Britton, Miss A. E. Jones, Miss MacAllister Moore, Mrs. G. Warren, Mrs. C. H. King, and Mrs. Washington Dill. In the evening the receiving party and a few other guests went to the Knickerbocker Theatre, after which there was a supper at the residence of Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. James Gayley's Cotillion.

Mrs. James Gayley of 20 Washington Square North gave a cotillion last night at the Colony Club for her daughters, the Misses Agnes M. and Florence Gayley. The dancing began at 10 o'clock in the Assembly room and was shortly followed by the cotillion led by Stowe Phelps, who danced with Miss Florence Gayley, on of last season's débutantes. There were about sixty couples, and the favors were fancy trifles. A buffet supper was served at midnight. More than 200 guests were present, most of whom were young people.

Timothy Cohalan.

Timothy Cohalan, father of Daniel F. Cohalan, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan, died yesterday morning at his home 1,000 St. Nicholas Avenue, after an illness of several months of arteriosclerosis. Mr. Cohalan was born in Lisliveny, County Cork, Ireland, on Jan. 1, 1835. He grew up in Middletown, N. Y., and coming to New York engaged with success in the building business. Mr. Cohalan is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ellen Cohalan; by three sons, in addition to the two already mentioned, Michael J. Cohalan, Timothy E. Cohalan, and Denis O. L. Cohalan, and by two daughters, Miss Mary Cohalan and Miss Aileen Cohalan.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. JOSEPH EMERICH, a retired sea Captain of New York, died on Tuesday night at El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. ALICE HARRISON, wife of Graeme Harrison, and daughter of the late George W. Ogston of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday at St. Mary's, Bramber, England.

Mrs. SUSAN STEWART, wife of Paymaster General Stewart, U. S. N., retired, of South Orange, N. J., died in Washington yesterday at the home of Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, where she was visiting. She will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

THOMAS MOTLEY, for many years well known in the wholesale dry goods trade of the country, died yesterday at his home in Boston. He was formerly a member of Catlin & Co. of New York and Boston. Mr. Motley was born in New Bedford in 1847.

Mrs. M. R. OLIVA, a teacher of languages, died suddenly on Tuesday a few minutes after she had entered the office of Dr. William S. Thomas, 240 West Seventy-first Street. She lived at the Laurel Apartments, 510 West 124th Street, and was 60 years of age. Her husband had died before her.

GEORGE T. MURRAY died on Tuesday at his home, 293 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, of general debility. He was 97 years old and was for sixty years in the wholesale plumbing business in Duane Street, Manhattan. He served through the civil war and was a veteran Volunteer Fireman of Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE FULLINGTON CRAW, widow of John Craw, for more than half a century connected with The Evening Post, died on Tuesday at her home in Bergen, N. J. She was 92 years old and was born in De Peyster Street, this city. She left five children, sixteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. SUSAN LLOYD CLAPP, wife of the late John Clapp, died suddenly of pneumonia yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank D. Dennett, at Boston, Mass. Mrs. Clapp was the daughter of the late Isaac S. Lloyd of Philadelphia, Penn., and lived at 84 Mercer Avenue, North Plainfield, N. J.

FRANKLIN PIERCE PERKINS, 51 years old, President of the Village of Portchester, N. Y., died at the Peekham Institute at Stamford, Conn., yesterday. He had been a patient there since a week ago last Friday. He suffered from Bright's disease. He was elected President in 1896 on the Democratic ticket. He is survived by his wife and two children.

BERNHARD KLEIN died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 67 years old, and a native of Germany. For many years he was in the printing business in Brooklyn. Mr. Klein was Secretary of the United Singers and of the Schwaebischer Saengerbund. His home was at 24½ Ten Eyck Street.

EDWARD CHAUNCEY YALE, a Trustee of Yale University and a direct descendant of Eli Yale, its founder, died on Monday night at New Haven in Eli Yale's old home. He was seventy-four years old. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter, Miss Janet Yale of New Haven. One of his sons, Edward R. Yale, is connected with the New York linen firm of Henry C. Martin & Co. and is President of the Invincible Republican Club of Brooklyn. His younger son, Howard Yale, lives at New Haven.

CARL OTTO HAHN died in Newark, N. J., Tuesday from heart disease. He was 68 years old, and was born in Swaebisch Grund, Wurtemberg, Germany. He came to this country when a youth, and took up the study of chemistry. For thirty-five years he was chemist for the C. N. Crittenton Company. He was active in Newark affairs, being a trustee of the Newark German-English School and an officer of the Aurora Singing Society. A widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HODGES.—Dec. 2, Waterbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hodges, a daughter.

SCHUERMAN.—Dec. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scheurman, a daughter.

Married.

PIERCE—WITTENBERG.—On Dec. 7, 1909, Annie Wittenberg to Harry Pierce.

ROBINSON—COLGATE.—At Flushing, L. I., on the afternoon of Dec. 8th, by the Rev. George W. Eccles, Annette Forsyth, daughter of Robert Colgate, to Altmore Robinson of New York.

LALLO—SMITH.—Dec. 4, Ethel Smith to Samuel Lallo.

New Jersey.

HAYWOOD—MYERS.—Dec. 5, Phillipsburg, Ella F. Myers to George T. Haywood.

HOPKINS—PANTLEY.—Dec. 4, Paterson, Mary A. Pantley to Harvey H. Hopkins.

HULSE—WITMER.—Dec. 7, Trenton, Clara Witmer to William Hulse.

HUMMER—SWACKHAMMER.—Dec. 4, Readington, Jennie Swackhammer to Peter G. Hummer.

KLINE—READING.—Dec. 2, Stockton, Ada Reading to George R. Kline.

Died.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at his home, 705 Halsey St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1909, Horace Albert Baker, beloved husband of Emma Johnson Baker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLAPP.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank D. Dennett, Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1909, Susan Lloyd, wife of the late John Clapp of New York City and daughter of the late Isaac S. Loyd of Philadelphia. Services at her late residence, 84 Mercer Av., North Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 10th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet trains 1:00 and 1:20 P. M. from foot of N. J.

DE HAAN.—Suddenly, Dec. 7th, George G. de Haan, beloved son of Fritz and Hannah de Haan, nee Gudewill, in the 19th year of his age. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 10th, 8 P. M., at No. 286 Aycrigg Av., Passaic, N. J. Interment at convenience of family.

FITZ RANDOLPH.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1909, Emma Fitz Randolph, youngest daughter and last of the family of Sarah and James Fitz Randolph of Easton, Penn. Relatives are requested to attend the service at the home of her nieces, 81 Locust Hill Av., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station, New York, at 2:06. Interment at Easton, Penn.

FRIDENBERG.—On Dec. 7, at her residence, 350 West 71st St., Bertha, relict of Henry Fridenberg, in her 73d year. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

GROWOLL.—On Dec. 7, Adolf Growoll, in his 60th year. Funeral services, with Masonic rites, at Park Avenue M. E. Church, Park Av. and 86th St., New York, Friday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRISON.—At "St. Mary's," Bramber, England, Dec. 8, Alice, wife of Graeme Harrison, Esq., and daughter of the late George W. Ogston, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., aged 51.

KOBER.—Dec. 7, John Kober, aged 70. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d St., Friday, 1 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1909, at her residence, "The Apthorp," Emily A. Lawrence, in the 78th year of her age, wife of the late Cyrus J. Lawrence and daughter of the late Lucy Gilbert and Richard M. Hoe. Funeral private.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, at Albion, N. Y., on Dec. 2, John V. B. Lewis, aged 60 years.

M'GALLIARD.—On Dec. 7, at his residence, Pelham, N. Y., W. Archibald M'Galliard, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

M'GALLIARD.—Members of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Veteran Association, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Color Sergeant William A. M'Galliard, Friday, Dec. 10, 1909, Church of Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., at 2:00 P. M.; N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. from Grand Central Station at 1:06 P. M.

E. A. McALPIN, President.
F. S. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

MURPHY.—At Helena, Montana, Dec. 8th, Marjorie Louise, aged 18 years, daughter of the late Samuel O. A. and Elizabeth Beeson Murphy.

SCHIFFER.—Entered into rest, our beloved mother, Dorothea Schiffer, (nee Olt,) widow of Henry Schifer, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,294 Lexington Av., corner of 87th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Ladies' Aid Society of German Hospital and Ladies' Aid Society of Immanuel Church, 88th St., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Woodlanw Cemetery, private.

SEAMAN.—On Dec. 7, 1909, Willet Seaman, in his 90th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1909, at the residence of Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., 1428 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C., Susan Maria Estabrook of South Orange, N. J., wife of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., retired. Funeral from residence of Rear Admiral Dunlap Friday, Dec. 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Arlington.

STEWART.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, Susan N. Estabrook, wife of Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., retired. Funeral and interment at Washington on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

TOUSSAINT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, Annie Toussaint. Funeral services at St. James's Church, 190th St. and Jerome Av., Fordham, Bronx, at 2 P. M. Dec. 10. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

VERNAM.—At his residence, at Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1909, Albert H. Vernam, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private.

WILLIS.—Mary Burke Willis, wife of Thomas Willis, at her residence, Baldwin, L. I., Dec. 6. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Freeport, L. I., at 11 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 9. Interment at Calvary. Train leaves L. I. City at 8:02 A. M. Funeral will reach Long Island City at 1:23.

Died.

SHARKEY.—Margaret, 227 East 30th St., Dec. 6. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Michael J., 256 West 22d St., Dec. 7. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

SOUTHARD.—Roy W., Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 6, aged 17.

SWARTZ.—Harriet H., 116 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., aged 6. Funeral to-day.

TATE.—Henry A., 324 East 16th St., Dec. 6, aged 94. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

TREYNOR.—Elizabeth, 528 West 47th St., Dec. 6, aged 45. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

ZILLY.—Sophie, Tompkinsville, S. I., Dec. 6. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ARKWRIGHT.—Mary C., 217 Halsey St., Dec. 8. Funeral service to-day.

BISHOP.—Lorette, 209 North 5th St., Dec. 6. Funeral to-day.

BURLEW.—Margaret, 81 Woodhull St., Dec. 7. Funeral to-morrow.

CAMPBELL.—Mary A., 194 Wilson St., Dec. 6, aged 83.

CODET.—Lillie C., 320 Carlton Av., Dec. 7.

CUSSICK.—Edward, 249 Harrison St., Dec. 7. Fun

CYCLISTS STILL FAR AHEAD OF RECORD

Fast Pace Set in Six-Day Race Maintained Through the Third Day.

GARDEN CROWD CHASED OUT

"Housecleaning" Yesterday Morning Followed by an Advance in Price of Admission—Sprints of the Day.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M.
(Seventy-fourth Hour.)

Teams	Miles.	Laps.
MacFarland-Clark	1477	2
Rutt-Stol	1477	2
Root-Fogler	1477	2
Lawson-Demara	1477	2
Walthour-Collins	1477	2
Halstead-Lawrence	1477	2
Anderson-Vanoni	1477	1
Pye-Hehir	1477	2
Mitten-West	1477	1
Cameron-Krebs	1477	1
Hill-Stein	1477	1
Galvin-Keegan	1477	0
Georget-Georget	1477	0
Germain-Carapezzi	1391	2

Previous record, 1455 miles and 9 laps, made by MacFarland and Moran in 1908.

With faces that show very little trace of the grueling, record-breaking pace, the thirteen teams left in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden hit up a high rate of speed most of yesterday and well into this morning. So fast was it that whereas at midnight of Tuesday they were only two miles five laps ahead of the record, at 2 o'clock this morning they were nearly twenty-two.

Never was the huge Garden so crowded as it was all day yesterday and during last night. The general admission had been raised in price from 50 cents to $1, but this had apparently no effect other than to keep out a few undesirables. So far as the numerical attendance was concerned it brought nothing but happy smiles to the box office people, although its size and the insistence with which it demanded the pasteboards caused the police considerable worry lest some one be hurt in the great crush in the lobby.

The terrific sprint early yesterday morning, in which Keegan and Galvin lost a lap, was sufficient to put the large crowd in the Garden on edge. The spectators were then in a mood for anything, and settled back into their chairs—to wait for further sprints, spills, or whatever the morning hours might bring forth. But their dreams of ease, comfort, and excitement were sadly shattered—and in the most hateful way at that.

The Pinkertons commenced a cleaning out process at about 4 o'clock. It was the first real scouring that the Garden had had since the race began, and if it was not welcome it was at least thorough. There were probably 5,000 people in their seats when the detectives and police started in. The relentless order "all out," brought forth imprecations, wails, catcalls and objections, even, at times, a show of resistance. Coupled with their anger at being routed out was despair at losing their places, for they knew it would cost a dollar to get back instead of the previous fifty cents. Many hundreds who had retained their places for seventy-two hours—with only occasional raids on the lunch counters for forage—had to go out into the cold. Naturally, they didn't like it and used every opportunity to make this evident.

The shooting affray of Tuesday morning was in great measure the cause of the house-cleaning yesterday morning and the raising of the price of general admission. It was hoped by this means not only to weed out the undesirables but to keep them weeded. Detectives were also stationed at the gates in the forenoon with instructions to let no one in who seemed at all likely to contribute to the joy of the nations represented in the Garden or the dismay of the police. The number of detectives around the track was also increased. The rule which Gen. Bingham invoked as to using the municipal police on private grounds remains in force and it was felt that, owing to this, the number of Pinkertons should be augmented to preserve strict order. A number of the noisily-inclined were summarily ejected and boisterous-appearing applicants at the box office were turned down instanter.

Up to noon the appeals of the spectators to "hit it up" fell on barren ground. The riders proceeded cautiously and fairly slowly, inclined rather to a conservation of energy than a display of speed. Ivor Lawson did very little work until well along in the afternoon. He had a fall at about 5 o'clock, when his front wheel collapsed and sent him hurtling into the line of cots at the track side. His partner, De Mara, took the brunt of the work after that until Lawson had fully recovered from his shaking up.

During the afternoon the riders kept well ahead of the record at all times, the only team to be behind it being that of Germain and Carapezzi. There were but few sprints, and these came only when reliefs were being made. As a result the shooting gallery and lunch counters in the basement did a thriving business.

Along about 4 o'clock the gallery and balconies began to fill up with those who had finished their day's "work." The arena boxes and chairs also took on a more densely populated appearance, but it was not until well along toward 6 o'clock that standing room began to be at a premium. Then the sale of evening seats began and the waiting crowd surged through the gates in constantly increasing numbers until, at 6:30, there was hardly a seat vacant except those which had been purchased and would not be occupied until after the dinner hour.

These early arrivals got their money's worth right at the start, for a terrific sprint was started at 6:40 by Clark and Rutt. It came very unexpectedly and the field was apparently unaware of what was going on until Lawrence, the first to grasp the situation, gave chase to the flying leaders and pulled almost up to Clark and Rutt, well ahead of all the others.

This started a free-for-all spurt, in which the riders became strung out all around the track. The sprint lasted fifteen minutes, by far the longest of the day, and the crowds cheered madly for the toiling contestants. After the mêlée it was found that Cameron and Krebs, Galvin and Keegan, and the Georget brothers had been lapped once. The fierce pace was brought to a sudden halt by the fall of Eddie Root. He carried down with him Hehir and West, the three going to the floor at the track's edge in a bunch. No one was seriously hurt, and the riders resumed with a fast, steady pace, devoid of sprints, but which carried them eleven miles and seven laps ahead of the sixty-seventh-hour record. During the next hour the pace was again fast, and the riders gained three miles more over the figures set by McFarland and Moran last year.

A short sprint at 7:24 brought the crowd to its feet, but Clark, who led it, quickly dropped the pace, after three laps of it, when he saw its futility. It was very evident that the earlier sprint, which had caught the riders up in the air, was not going to be easily duplicated, and they plugged along in very wideawake fashion, refusing even to let Germain and Carapezzi, already seventy-seven miles behind the leaders, regain any of the lost ground. This has never happened prior to this year, and shows to a large extent how alert and determined on success are the riders in the present contest. They are taking no chances, not even from the tail enders.

The next hour witnessed some riding that was slow by comparison with the fast and furious pace that had preceded it, and the teams dropped a mile from the fourteen by which they led the record. So that at 9 o'clock the sixty-ninth hour of the race, the seven teams tied in the lead were 13 miles 4 laps ahead of the record.

The hour was enlivened somewhat by the arrival at 8:35 of "Jack" Johnson in a fur coat that all but shut him out from view, accompanied by four other colored men. They took seats in an arena box on the Twenty-seventh Street side, and the crowds on the north almost broke their backs and necks craning over the railings in their eagerness to get a glimpse of the champion. Even the blasé riders tried to catch a fleeting view of him.

Just before the cheering for Johnson subsided, Cameron and West led some desperately fast sprints in an effort to regain their lost laps. Cameron, in particular, repeatedly shot to the front in these short spurts but the field caught him so soon that he desisted, and then the pace of all the riders once more assumed the normal. Pye led at the close of the hour with 377 miles 5 laps.

It may, of course, have been purely coincidental, but it did seem as if the pace was always faster during the minutes that the band broke loose. Particularly was this true when it struck up some National air or some very popular street-whistled melody.

No cold snap can catch us unawares.

We've thousands and thousands of Winter overcoats ready to slip on to-day.

Regular coats, long coats of rough fabrics, storm ulsters, reefers for skating, fur-lined coats and fur motoring coats.

Fabrics with plaid backs are favorites for traveling coats.

A military man suggests that for military use we have the real thing in gloves. We imported them specially for evening street wear.

White gloves of a double texture fabric—looks like chamois, imported; $1.25.

You've noticed the heavy handsome collars men wear who dress regardless of expense. You can have them, without extravagance.

All linen collars, 40c. each.

Wool, cotton, silk, linen, ramie—alone or more or less mixed.

In the best fitting makes of underwear that we can find.

Combination suits are growing in favor.

Sporting headgear we specialize.

Golf caps, some imported; English cloth hats, soft felts for country wear, motoring caps in cloth and fur, fur driving caps.

Livery headgear is another specialty.

Our new Leather Goods department contains many a Xmas present as suited to women as to men.

Leather writing cases for instance.

Our "Cushion" shoes for chronic standees make a long day shorter to many an office man.

Soft vici kid, with an elastic felt cushion inside the insole. $5.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

Columbia A. A. Constitution Rejected.

Contrary to the general expectation of all the undergraduate students at Columbia, the constitution for the proposed General Athletic Association was not accepted by the representatives of the various athletic associations who met last night at the Columbia Club for the purpose of passing upon it. President Butler, in a letter submitted, stated that he approved the constitution with the exception of a few clauses, but many of the graduate Directors objected to the unlimited powers given to the graduate Treasurer. The same committee will meet again next Wednesday night, when the constitution, corrected in certain details, will be presented again for acceptance.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Meeting.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held a meeting last night, followed by an informal dinner at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, to discuss plans for the coming yachting season of 1910. Several events are in prospect, among them long-distance races to Cape May and return in power boats and in sailing yachts. Later in the season the club plans to hold a sailing yacht race to Cuba or South Carolina, and the season will wind up with a cruise.

Commodore William C. Towen, Vice Commodore Thomas A. Nevins, and Rear Commodore John Newton Porter have the plans in hand, and they discussed the prospective voyages informally before the dinner.

Pittsburg to Stop Fake Fights.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—Fearing a repetition of the Mike Schreck-Sam Langford fake fight here some time ago, Director of Public Safety John M. Morin to-day ordered the managers of the National Sporting Club here to bring Phil McGovern before him at least twenty-four hours before he is to step into the ring in a fight here with Young Ziringer. Morin, who is an athlete himself, will examine McGovern, and if he is not trained for the bout, will refuse to permit him to go on. A physician will also be called in to examine the fighters. Morin says his only object is to protect the people of Pittsburg against fake.

Columbia Swimming Meets.

The Columbia swimming team has arranged a schedule of five collegiate meets, besides the regular intercollegiates at New Haven. The first meet will be with Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on Jan. 15. The rest of the games are as follows: Feb. 12, Princeton, at Princeton; 19, C. C. N. Y., at C. C. N. Y.; 26, Yale, at C. C. N. Y.; March 2, Harvard, at Cambridge; 5, Intercollegiate, at New Haven.

Harry Hillman's Testimonial.

The testimonial to Harry Hillman, the famous runner and hurdler, who will soon take up the duties as athletic instructor at Dartmouth College, promises to be an event seldom given to an athlete. The promotors of the affair have arranged a meeting to take place at the Irish-American Athletic Club to-night at 8:30 o'clock, and all those interested are invited to be present.

BASEBALL MAGNATES COMING TO NEW YORK

Herrmann Will Arrive To-day to Take Up Fight for President Heydler.

MURPHY ON HIS WAY, TOO

Attitude of St. Louis Club Owner Leaves National League Situation in the Air—A. A. to Drop O'Brien.

When August Herrmann drops into town from Cincinnati this morning, the campaign for the Presidency of the National League, which is to be decided next week, will take on added interest. The late Harry Pulliam once said that Herrmann was the biggest man in baseball, and his coming to the scene of the league meeting at such an early date is looked upon as significant by baseball fans. During the next week events are liable to happen which will completely change the complexion of the National League situation.

Mr. Herrmann occupies an influential place in baseball. He has led the National League out of tight places before, and old baseball men look to him again to exercise his excellent judgment at next week's meeting. Few believe, however, in view of the high standard and widespreading popularity which the game attained last year, that the baseball Presidents will permit anything to take place which will cause serious baseball strife.

President Heydler has maintained a discreet silence in the controversy thus far. There has been a noticeable increase in the bulk of Mr. Heydler's mail during the past week, and a large number of letters have poured in. The gist of all these communications is in the nature of a boost for the President, imploring him to keep a stout heart and go into the fight to win. These letters reflect, in a way, the unusual interest that the rank and file of baseball followers are taking in the politics of the game.

The National League meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Dec. 14. At noon the Board of Directors will convene and transact routine business. This board is composed of Dreyfuss, Ebbets, Hermann Murphy, and Dovey. Following the Directors' meeting will be the regular league meeting. It is said the annual report of the League will show the best year in the game's history. The election of President will probably take place late in the afternoon.

Mr. Herrmann has stated that in case of a deadlock for the Presidency he would be in favor of the selection of a third candidate, who has not yet been named. The Ward forces declare that it is not improbable that the vote of President Robison of St. Louis can be swung for John M. Ward, but Robison has not said that he was pledged to either man, and it is known that he is opposed to Murphy's alleged plan for syndicate baseball.

Baseball men discussed President Ebbets's objection to Heydler for his stand by his umpires yesterday, and it was stated that all the Presidents who oppose Heydler want a man at the head of the League whom they can influence on this umpire question as in the old days in the National League, when it was possible for certain umpires to be barred from working in some baseball parks by the President of the League at the request of managers. Those at the head of the New York Club, it is said, based their principal objection to the late Harry Pulliam on the fact that he took a decided stand on the umpire question at the Polo Grounds, and they still oppose Pulliam's policies in the present head of the League.

It is not likely that any change will be made in the number of games in next season's schedule.

George Tebeau, chief stockholder in the Louisville Club of the American Association, and a powerful factor in the government of the association, is in New York. There has been some talk to the effect that Joseph O'Brien, President of the American Association, would become a compromise candidate for the Presidency of the National League in the event of a deadlock between the Heydler and Ward factions. Tebeau declared that O'Brien had a better chance to become President of the National League than he had to be re-elected head of the American Association. Tebeau is opposed to O'Brien and says a majority of the American Association clubs will vote against him.

William H. Locke, Secretary of the Pittsburg Club, is also here to attend the baseball meetings next week. Mr. Locke came early to arrange for the banquet the Pittsburg Club will give next Wednesday evening to commemorate the victory of the Pirates in the National League race, and in the world's series with Detroit.

ROBISON'S VOTE MAY DECIDE.

Some Doubt Now as to Whether Heydler's Name Will Be Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—"We will not have Mr. Heydler beaten. If we find we cannot have him elected as President of the National League, his name will not be presented."

This rather startling statement was made by President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club this afternoon, who for the first time admits the possibility of defeat for Heydler. Dreyfuss says he will not jeopardize his baseball interests by fighting too hard, but if necessary will vote for a compromise candidate, anybody except John M. Ward. Dreyfuss said:

"If we cannot elect Mr. Heydler to the Presidency his name will not be proposed, for we are not going to take him into this affair to meet defeat. We are not going to see him beaten, and if we cannot muster enough votes to elect him he will not be brought before the meeting next week as a candidate. As matters stand at present it appears we have only three votes in sight for Mr. Heydler, which, of course, will not be sufficient to elect him. No one knows how St. Louis is going to vote. Mr. Robison has refused to give any information to either side as to his intention, and for whom he will cast his ballot will not be known until all the club owners get together in New York next week. If he refuses to line up for Heydler, the latter, of course, cannot be elected, and his name will not be presented in nomination.

"I feel in this case like Mr. Herrmann of Cincinnati. I am for Mr. Heydler if we can elect him, but if that is out of the question we cannot afford to hurt our own business interests by butting against a stone wall. I will then be willing to vote for a compromise candidate, but not John M. Ward."

In reference to the Philadelphia baseball deal Mr. Dreyfuss says:

"It will be found there was no actual sale of that club. A check or something of that sort may have been passed for the sake of appearance, but in my opinion the whole business is simply a plan to shift to other shoulders the responsibility of the lawsuit which Manager Billy Murray is likely to bring for the purpose of collecting on his contract. This contract still has two years to run at the rate of $7,500 per annum, and it is of such an iron-clad nature that Mr. Murray will bring suit for the full amount."

Murphy on His Way Here.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National League Club to-day left for New York, saying that he favored John M. Ward for President of the National League.

Mr. Murphy refused to discuss the report that Charles G. Williams, Secretary of the local National League club, was a candidate for Secretary of the National League.

Baseball Stars in Indoor Game.

Johnny Evers, the famous second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, will cover second base for the New York Indoor Baseball Club in its game at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, next Saturday night. Other major league players who will be on the New York team are Tim Jordan of the Brooklyns, George Browne of the Washingtons, Jack Kleinow and Billy Keeler of the Yankees, and Andy Coakley and Heinie Zimmerman of the Chicago Cubs.

RACING CASES DECIDED.

Board of Review Announces Expulsions and Reinstatements at Yesterday's Session.

Another series of cases occupied the attention of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the second day's meeting of that body yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel. There were a number of suspensions for violations of the rules, and many of these were for ringing cases, horses being entered in events out of their class, and under assumed names. There were likewise a number of reinstatements. For the most part, however, only cases of minor importance were considered by the Board of Review.

The most interesting feature of yesterday's session was the fact that one woman came under the ban of the organization and was expelled. Miss Elsie Palmer of Pimlico, Md., was the woman in question, and the board after some deliberation decided that she be ruled off. She was accused of entering the pacer George Bertin, 2:15¼, out of the proper class and under the name of Aristocrat in races at the Maryland State Fair at Timonium.

James Fogarty, who was expelled for entering a dyed-hair horse, Dave Hughes, at Warren, Ohio, in 1908, out of the proper class, was temporarily reinstated until the next meeting of the organization, and the same condition was true of E. L. Lease of Tiffin, Ohio, who was expelled in 1897 for connection with irregular racing with the trotter Maud Pollard, alias "Jane."

J. Stackhouse of Marion was also reinstated. He was expelled in 1897 for connection with a ringing case.

Those expelled by the board were L. G. Stroup of Belleville, Penn., and Abner J. Reed of Reedsville, Penn., for starting the pacer Chartrix, 2:19¼, out of class and under the name of Arizona on a tour through Eastern Pennsylvania last Summer. A. K. Hobbs of Port Norfolk was expelled for starting Hidalgo, 2:04¾, out of class and under the name of Irish Lad at Galax, Va. Burr Hull of Shamokin, Penn., and H. E. Martz of the same place suffered like penalties for starting the pacer Walter H., alias George F., 2:12¼, out of class under the name of Silver King at places in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. C. G. Dunham of New Bethlehem, Penn., was expelled for starting Art Alco, 2:08¾, under the name of Sir Alto.

Several applications were made that horses expelled by the board be reinstated, but these were denied. One organization was expelled, together with its President and Secretary. The club in question was the East Liverpool Driving Association, of which George C. Thompson is President and F. M. McFarland is Secretary. Suspension was pronounced on the two officers and the organization until the official record of the meet of July 27 to 30 is forwarded to the National Trotting Association, and until a fine and dues amounting to $150 are paid and a report furnished on the horse Frank Green.

Two additional reinstatements were made at the afternoon session, one being in the case of Edward Poullot, who was expelled in 1908, and the other in the case of Bert C. Wells of New Vineyard, Me., who was also expelled in 1908 for running the horse Edwin S. under the name of George Washington.

There were several appeals from the decision of judges to be considered, and in some the verdicts of the judges were reversed, while in others the first ruling stood.

The board will close its business early this morning.

Hueston Accepts Pool Challenge.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—Thomas Hueston, world's champion pool player, to-night accepted the challenge of Benjamin Allen of Kansas City for a pool match for the championship. The match will be played in Boston on Dec. 21 to 25. Three blocks of 200 balls each will be played.

Pitcher Hogg Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—Willie Hogg, the crack pitcher of the Louisville team of the American Association, died here to-day at 9:30 o'clock of Bright's disease. Arrangements are being made to have his body shipped to relatives in Louisville. Hogg played with the New York Americans two years ago. He was released to Louisville, and those who saw him work with Louisville last Summer predicted that he would go back to the major league after another season in the American Association.

N. Y. U.'s Basket Ball Schedule.

New York University's basket ball schedule has just been announced by the manager, David R. Wylie. The schedule contains seventeen games, one of which was played with the Crescent Athletic Club last Friday evening. Some of the best teams in the East will be met by the university boys, but, unfortunately, no game with Columbia has been arranged as yet. However, Georgetown plays Columbia next Friday evening, and the New York University boys the following night. In this way it will be possible to get an idea of the relative merits of the two New York college teams. The schedule:

Dec. 11, Georgetown, at New York; 17, Trinity, at New York; 22, Princeton, at New York; Jan. 8, Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn; 14, Swarthmore, at New York; 22, St. John, at Brooklyn; 26, Yale, at New York. Feb. 5, Union at Schenectady; 10, Rochester, at New York; 12, Princeton, at Princeton; 17, Colgate, at Hamilton; 18, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 19, Rochester, at Rochester; 25, Colgate, at New York; March 5, Wesleyan, at Middletown; 5, Army, at West Point.

Collegians Beat Schoolboys.

The Columbia freshmen defeated the High School of Commerce basket ball team yesterday afternoon in the Columbia gymnasium by the score of 26 to 10. The school boys were in the lead in the first half, but they were outplayed in the last period. The game was fast and well played and the freshmen showed good team work. The line-up:

Freshmen.	Position.	Commerce.
Johnson	Left forward	Goldberg
Melitzer	Right forward	White
Jaques	Centre	Leslie
Bissell	Left guard	Archibald
Kohlbush	Right guard	Schulman

Goals from field—Johnson, 4; Melitzer, 3; Jaques, 2; Bissell, 2; Ruprecht, 1; White, 3; Goldberg, 2; Schulman, 2; Archibald, 1. Goals from foul—Archibald, 3; Jaques, 2. Substitutes—Shibley for Johnson, Ruprecht for Kohlbush, O'Morrell for White. Referee—T. Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Princeton Defeats Crescent A. C.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Princeton defeated the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn to-night in basketball by the score of 34 to 25. The Tigers played a rather ragged game during the first half, the passing being poor, and the Brooklynites had the end of that period, 16 points to the locals' 14. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
White	Left forward	Cypiot
Warner	Left guard	Hoschke, Pritchard
B. Hughes	Centre	Root, Salter
Felt, Hughes	Right forward	Casmajer, Hannock
Veeder, (Capt.)	Right guard	Dingee, (Capt.)

Field goals—White, Warner, (1,) Hughes, (3,) Felt, (1,) Cypiot, (2,) Hoschke, (1,) Salter, (1, Casmajer, (5,) Dingee, (1. Goals from foul—Veeder, (12,) Hoschke, (4,) Casmajer, (1,) Dingee, (9.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Manhattan Wins Hard Victory.

The Manhattan College basket ball team won an uphill fight against the Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. last night at the De La Salle court by a score of 27 to 19. At the end of the first period the Y. M. C. A. men were in the lead by 12 to 9, but fast playing by the collegians in the second half overcame the advantage. The line-up:

Y. M. C. A.	Position	Manhattan
Meyers	Right forward	Murray
Wells	Left forward	O'Brien
Skinner		J. Ryan
Dux	Centre	Neugent
Hershaw	Right guard	Donohue
Callahan Hanna	Left guard	Conway

Goals from the field—Meyers (3,) Wells, Dux, Hershaw, Hanna, Murray, O'Brien (5;) Neugent, Donohue, Conway (4.) Goals from fouls—Hanna, Neugent (3.) Referee—Mr. Mahoney, Fordham. Umpire—Mr. Hassinger, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Toy Dog Show at Waldorf.

The annual Toy Dog Show will open to-day, at the Waldorf-Astoria, with over 200 entries, including many international winners. Among the classes the English toy spaniels head the list with eighty-five, while there are forty-five Pomeranians and forty Pekingese spaniels. The show is held under the auspices of the Toy Spaniel Club of America, and will continue for two days. The exhibitors include Mrs. Paul A. Sorg, Mme. Robert Loonen, Miss Elise Wall Ladew, Countess de Looches, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. P. Morgan, Jr., Miss Katharine Cameron, Miss Anna Saul, Mrs. D. Belmont Lester, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. John Henry Martin, Miss Myra Stewart, Miss Marian Von der Hoof. The Judges are: Mrs. Frank J. Mulcahy, Mrs. Richard P. McGrann, Dr. Henry Jarrett and Mrs. Edward W. Clark.

NEWCOMB BEST SHOT AMONG AMATEURS

Philadelphian Leads Big Field in the Championship Preliminary.

RED BANK MAN IS SECOND

Seventy Gunners Do Good Execution in Spite of Cross Wind at the Travers Island Traps.

Indications point to a record-breaking competition for the amateur trap shooting championship of America to-day, when it is expected that at least 150 of the cleverest gunners in America will face the traps in the fifth annual event held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at its country home, Travers Island. This was the opinion of all the gentleman and professional shooters who participated in the Amateur Championship Preliminary, which was decided yesterday. Seventy gunners took part in this event, fifty-seven amateurs and thirteen professionals. Lester German, the old National Baseball League pitcher, made the high score of the day, ninety-seven out of a possible one hundred clay targets, but the honors among the amateurs fell to Charles H. Newcomb of the Independent Gun Club of Philadelphia, who broke ninety-six, with A. Ivins of Red Bank, N. J., second, and C. Mink of Philadelphia third, after a shoot-off with H. L. Groesbeck, Jr., third.

Four expert Sergeant traps were used, and in spite of a strong cross wind from the Southwest the shooting was of an exceptional character. Mr. Newcomb broke three strings of twenty-five straight and seven of his fourth string, when he missed two, winding up the string with a total of twenty-five. G. K. Kouhenhoven of the Bergen Beach Gun Club of Brooklyn led the Greater New York shooters with a total of ninety-two, and Frank B. Stephenson of the Crescent A. C., of Brooklyn, got ninety-three. Three amateur champions took part in the event, John H. Hendrickson of Long Island City, winner of the first competition, finishing with a score of seventy-six. W. M. Foord of Wilmington, Del., who captured the second championship, got eighty-seven out of one hundred, while G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia, the leader last year, had to be content with eighty-three.

Of the clubs in New York and vicinity H. L. Groesbeck, Jr., of the North River Gun Club, led with ninety-three, with G. K. Kounenhoven of the Bergen Beach Gun Club of Brooklyn, and Fred A. Hedgman of the New York A. C. on equal terms with ninety-two. Frank B. Stephenson, champion of the Crescent A. C., followed with ninety, and L. W. Colquitt headed the Montclair Gun Club gunners with eighty-two. A squad made up of J. T. Skelly, Lester S. German and W. B. Darton, professionals, and Charles H. Newcomb and W. M. Foord, amateurs, proved the most formidable bunch of the competition, smashing four hundred and fifty-five targets out of a possible five hundred.

One of the most satisfactory things attending the competition was the excellent manner in which all the details, as arranged by the shooting committee of the club, of which Charles W. Billings is chairman, were carried out. The shooting began at about 9:30 and was ended about 2:30, including an intermission of one hour for dinner. The visiting marksmen were enthusiastic over the arrangements. The scores:

Amateur Championship Preliminary—100 Targets.—C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, 96; A. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J., 94; C. Mink, Philadelphia, 93; H. L. Groesbeck, Jr., New York, 93; G. K. Kouwenhoven, Brooklyn, 92; Dr. D. L. Culver, Jersey City, 92; F. A. Hodgman, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 92; H. C. Kirkwood, Boston, 91; F. B. Steyenson, Brooklyn, 90; C. de Quelfeldt, Amityville, L. I., 88; J. B. Sanders, Albany, 88; H. J. Cox, New York, 88; W. M. Foord, Wilmington, 87; W. C. Damrow, Brooklyn, 87; P. M. Kling, Elizabeth, N. J., 87; R. M. Owen, New York, 86; G. H. Piercy, Jersey City, 86; W. B. Clarke, Boston, 85; D. J. Bradley, New York, 85; J. S. S. Remson, Babylon, 84; H. L. Edgarton, Willimantic, Conn., 84; F. H. Schauffler, New York, 84; R. Faye, Boston, 84; G. S. Hassam, Boston, 84; G. S. McCarty, Philadelphia, 83; F. Von Deeston, New York, 83; J. A. Henderson, New York, 82; L. W. Colquitt, East Orange, 82; R. Hodsdon, Boston, 81; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland, 81; J. McArdle, Boston, 80; Dr. J. D. Burtis, Red Bank, 80; R. L. Spotts, New York, 80; W. W. Peabody, Jr., Brooklyn, 70; A. Kilpatrick, Albany, 78; T. Howard, Peapack, N. J., 78; C. W. Billings, Glen Ridge, 79; J. H. Vanderveer, Brooklyn, 78; H. E. Perry, Philadelphia, 78; J. Savage, Buffalo, 78; H. Powers, Atlantic City, 78; J. H. Hendrickson, Long Island City, 76; J. H. Anderson, Philadelphia, 75; E. W. Everett, Wilmington, 75; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., Brooklyn, 75; R. C. Watson, New York, 74; H. D. Bergin, Brooklyn, 74; L. H. Shortmeyer, Brooklyn, 73; T. Lanane, Jr., New York, 72; W. J. Elias, New York, 71; H. W. Dreyer, Brooklyn, 70; W. D. Wells, Brooklyn, 68; W. J. Brennan, New York, 64; J. G. Waterhouse, City Island, 62; C. Schreyvogel, Hoboken, 60.

Shoot Off for Third Prize—25 Targets.—C. E. Mink, 24, and H. L. Groesbeck, Jr., 22.

Professional Shoot—100 Targets.—Lester German, 97; G. L. Lyon, 96; W. B. Darton, 92; J. A. R. Elliott, 90; Sim Glover, 88; H. H. Stevens, 93; J. T. Skelly, 83; T. H. Keller, 82; N. Apgar, 79; H. S. Weller, 90; D. H. Tomlinson, Jr., 82; F. E. Butler, 72, and F. B. Pratt, 70.

NEW RECORD FOR OLDFIELD.

Drives Benz Car Fifty Miles on Circular Track in 0:47:18.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 8.—With his face wrapped in woolen bandages and wearing heavy fur gloves and fur overcoat, Barney Oldfield drove his 120 horse power Benz racer in the teeth of a Texas "norther" this afternoon and broke the fifty-mile world's circular track record, which has stood for over five years. He covered the distance in 47:18, as against the old mark of 48:40 1-5, made by himself in Fresno, Cal., in 1904. Oldfield got inside the previous record at thirty miles and broke every mile mark to the end of the run.

Oldfield's drive was spectacular. The track was frozen in places, and the radiator of his car was filled with alcohol as the only preventive against freezing. At the finish of the drive Oldfield's hands had to be pulled loose from the steering wheel by his assistant, having been affected by the intense cold at so high a speed. H. R. Green, a member of the American Automobile Association Contest Board, acted as referee, and as the meeting was sanctioned, the record probably will be accepted as official.

MOORE HORSES WIN IN SHOW.

Lady Seaton Captures Tichenor-Grand Cup at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Despite the cold weather, which hovered about the zero mark, the International Amphitheatre was crowded this afternoon and this evening. Chicago's society folk turned out to review the best programme of the week.

The feature of the class this evening was that in which gig horses competed for the Tichenor-Grand Cup, valued at $500. The sensation of the show was furnished in the victory of William H. Moore's Lady Seaton over J. W. Harriman's Nala. There were eight competitors in this class.

Keen competition developed in the class for heners of harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Mr. Moore won with Lady Seaton and Lady Auckland, while C. W. Watson's Lord Baltimore and My Maryland II. were second, and his Gangelt and Gongelt were third. Mr. Moore's Morning Glory and Phandora being highly commended.

During the afternoon William H. Moore took two blues, winning in the harness horse novice class for pairs over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.2 with Morning Glory and Pandera. He also took the blue in the class for heavy novice harness horses, winning with Electric Flash and Statesman.

Irvington Farms' Mollie Bawn was the victor in the saddle horse class for middle weights. Fairmont Farm was victorious in the class for ponies, other than Shetland.

TIGERS BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

Wanderers' Club Outplays Princeton at St. Nicholas Rink.

The first hockey game of the season was played at St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when the Wanderers of the Amateur Hockey League and Princeton played a practice game which resulted in a victory for the Wanderers by a 4 to 0 score. Princeton played a ragged game, and with the exception of Capt. Peacock at goal, the Tigers' game was more like the old game of "shinney" than hockey. The collegians, however, have a big squad, and it remains to be seen what coaching can do for them.

The Wanderers got together in fine shape for the opening game. The four Canadians, the Cleghorn brothers, Edmunds, and Smeaton, were fast on the ice, and chased the puck with agility and accuracy. All of the new men are fast skaters, and the hockey fans about the ice predict a fine season for the Wanderers with this aggregation of players. The line-up:

Wanderers.	Position.	Princeton.
Ellison, Woods	Goal.	Peacock, Kalbsleisch
Smeaton	Point	Rawlston, Kelly
Dufresne	Cover point	Bolton, Toby
O. Cleghorn	Centre	Maltby, Gay, Pregtyman
S. Cleghorn	Rover	Kay, Ingersoll
Edmunds	Right wing.	Blair, Sawyer
Bulger, Young	Left wing.	Connett, McKinney

Goals—O. Cleghorn, (2,) S. Cleghorn, Dufresne. Referee—C. Fellowes, Jr. Timekeeper—H. Hornfeck. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Glen Cove Wants Basket Ball Games.

Basketball promises to be lively at Glen Cove, L. I., during the Winter. The Glen Cove Catholic Club of that place has organized a lively 110-pound team, which will play any five averaging 110 pounds on the court at Glen Cove. The Long Island boys as an inducement will guarantee the expenses of a visiting team of six players.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

The Grand National Steeplechase in England, the best of all cross-country races, will have two important American starters next season in Simon Pure and Mr. McCann. Simon Pure will race in the colors of George Saportas, and Mr. McCann will bear the colors of Joseph Widener. Both horses have been raced in France during the past season. M. J. Daly, who trained the horses of J. W. Colt in recent years, will have the handling of the Widener string, Mr. Colt going out of racing next season.

David Gideon, who some seasons back raced one of the strongest strings of horses on the American turf, in partnership with John Daly, will show his colors in 1910. Mr. Gideon has not been doing much racing in recent years, but he has never lost his love for the sport, and for the coming season Tom Murphy is preparing four youngsters at Sheepshead Bay.

Fourteen thoroughbreds will be shipped from New York to South America on the steamship Panama this afternoon. They are horses that were bought at the recent Fasig-Tipton sale at Lexington by M. A. Silvers, a representative of the Lima Jockey Club, and J. R. Battersby, who has been racing horses in Chile and Peru for the past few seasons.

The lot taken by Silvers is headed by the English sire St. Avonicus, a son of St. Simon, that he bought for the cheap price of $325. The others in both the Silvers shipment and that of Mr. Battersby are composed of yearlings. Silvers paid a total of $785 for eight yearlings, and it is probable that they will about reach that average each when they are marketed at Lima.

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CADILLAC	Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.
COLUMBIA	Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.
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CONSENT NEEDED TO RAISE ASSESSMENTS

Court of Appeals Ruling Has Greatly Stirred Up Fraternal Associations.

DECISION IN A TEST SUIT

This Applied to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Similar Ruling for the Maccabees.

Much uneasiness has been aroused among the officials of mutual benefit associations by two decisions handed down recently by the Court of Appeals, which hold that an insurance or benefit concern cannot raise the assessments of its members unless there is a clause to the effect in the contract of membership, or unless the holder of contracts agree to the increased assessments. Just how far these decisions will go is the question troubling the benefit associations.

One of the suits decided by the court was that of Michael Dowdall of Avon, N. Y., against the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Mr. Dowdall became a member of the association in 1879 and was assessed $1.10 on each assessment until 1904. But from Jan. 1 of that year Mr. Dowdall was assessed $5.56 on each assessment. When he joined the association Mr. Dowdall was insured for a death benefit of $2,000. When the case came to trial the association's lawyers made the plea that unless the association was allowed to increase its assessments when the exigencies of the occasion required it would be unable to pay its death losses.

The Appellate Division of the Fourth District decided that Dowdall had no case against the association. But the Justices of the Court of Appeals, in reversing the decision, said that there was no reason for allowing the association to disregard the provision of its original contract with Dowdall.

In reply to the association's statement that it had paid nearly $500,000 for members whose average duration of membership did not exceed twenty-two months in the association, Justice Bartlett of the Court of Appeals said:

"This very severe arraignment of the association, coming, as it does, from its officials in high position, goes far to establish the fact that the peril of coming insolvency is due to a failure to observe the fundamental principles of life insurance."

His opinion was concurred in by the other Justices of the Court of Appeals.

The other case was that of Dennis L. Wright of Watertown, N. Y., against the Knights of the Maccabees of the World. Wright became a member of the order in June, 1897, and in January, 1905, he was suspended and his right to participate in the benefit fund of the association was denied to him. When Wright became a member the annual dues were $3, but in January, 1898, and with Wright's acquiescence, they were increased to $4 a year. Wright paid the $4 a year until 1904. But in that year the association, without the consent of Wright, so amended its by-laws as to provide that "on or after Jan. 1, 1905, all present life benefit members of this association who are then 55 years old or over, shall pay $3 a month for each $1,000 of life benefits carried."

The amendment, according to the evidence considered by the Court of Appeals, also carried a per capita tax of 10 cents a month and a fraternity tax of 50 cents a year on every member as additional assessment. Wright had passed the age of 55 when this new arrangement became operative and he declined to pay.

So Wright was suspended, and according to the association's by-laws, forfeited all rights derived from membership.

Justice Vann wrote the opinion in Wright's case, reversing the decision of the Appellate Division, which had decided against Wright.

Many of the mutual benefit associations have amended their by-laws at various times during recent years. Representatives of several of them in this city said yesterday that in the case of the Royal Arcanum and some of the larger beneficial associations increased assessments were only made with the full consent of the members.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

While Production of Pig Iron Is Heavy, Dullness Characterizes the Market.

The Iron Age puts pig iron production on Dec. 1 at the rate of 31,600,000 tons a year, including charcoal iron, or 600,000 tons more than the rate on Nov. 1.

Commenting on the general situation The Iron Age says:

So far as information is to be had on stocks, production has about overtaken consumption. In such a situation market tendencies in the next few weeks will be watched narrowly.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The iron trade approaches the end of the year with a continuance of record-breaking production of furnaces and mills and heavy specifying against contracts which expire Jan. 1, but there is a distinct lull in pig iron buying, with some soft spots developing, especially in the South and Canton districts.

Statistics of coke and anthracite iron production for November show a total of 2,532,056 tons; the average daily production for November was 84,402 tons, compared with 83,358 tons in October. The merchant furnaces produced 18,897 tons more in November than in October, while the output of the non-merchant furnaces shows a decrease of 80,110 tons. Another of the Valley blast furnaces has become operative, making six now on the active list.

The Corporation's blast furnace products during November totaled about 1,180,000 tons, against 1,234,275 tons in October, the record month.

The pig iron market has been characterized by dullness in all parts of the country, and in the South sales are being made for prompt delivery at $14 for No. 2 Birmingham, and $14.50 for first half next year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday for the cotton and grain States, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, continued cold Thursday and Friday; light northwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Thursday; colder in southern portion. Friday fair; light northwest to north winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair, continued cold Thursday and Friday; light northerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday fair; slightly warmer; light to moderate northeasterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday; warmer in Northwest portion. Friday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate northeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Fair, warmer Thursday. Friday partly cloudy, probably local rains and warmer in northern portion; variable.

Utah—Rain or snow Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma and Kansas—Fair; not so cold Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Arkansas—Fair, slightly warmer Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday, fair, not so cold in western portion.

Kentucky—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday, fair, not so cold in extreme western portion.

Ohio—Fair, continued cold Thursday and Friday; moderate westerly winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday, fair, not so cold; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Local snows Thursday, except fair in southeast portion, continued cold. Friday, fair; moderate to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy in southern, local snows in northern portion Thursday. Friday partly cloudy; moderate to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday fair, not quite so cold; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western portion, not so cold.

Missouri—Fair, continued cold Thursday. Friday slightly warmer, with fair in eastern and increasing cloudiness in western portion.

North and South Dakota—Not quite so cold Thursday. Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably snow in western portions and by night in eastern portions.

Nebraska—Fair, not so cold Thursday. Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably snow in western portion.

OIL TRUST AGAIN ASSESSED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Costs amounting to $42,060 were assessed against the Standard Oil Company in the United States Circuit Court to-day as a result of the recent prosecution by the Government. This does not include $40,000 which the Standard paid some time ago.

The oil company was relieved of paying $15,526, the costs of the records furnished to the Government's attorneys.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,230. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., for the following supplies: (1) Bids will be received until Dec. 14, 1909, for furnishing during the year ending Dec. 31, 1910, carbon tool steel. (Circular No. 544.) (2) Tenders are invited until Dec. 20, 1906, for supplying steel and manganese steel castings, wire rope, chain, sheet tin, wire netting, saws, timber carriers, pipe cutters, hose, carpenters' braces, screw clamps, steam cocks, coat hooks, force cups, street lamps, starch, lumber, &c. (Circular No. 545.)

4,231. COTTON REMNANTS.—An American Consul in the Levant reports that a commission merchant in his district desires to buy American cotton remnants. He states that he had attempted to do business in this line, but the remnants were too small, and the affair was not profitable. If the right sort of goods can be obtained a good business can be developed in that line.

4,232. GREASE FOR BAR IRON.—A communication has been received at an American Consulate in Europe, asking what kind of greasse is used in the United States on bar iron in a cold and warm state, and also the address of firms supplying these greases. Correspondence should be addressed to the Consul forwarding the inquiry for transmission to the parties interested.

4,233. REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND.—A gentleman, with business experience, in Great Britain, is about to return to England, and desires to represent a manufacturing or commercial firm, preferably in hardware, cutlery, and electro-plated wares.

4,234. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA.—An American Consular Officer, in Russia, has forwarded sixteen opportunities for the extension of American trade in that country. The manager of the concern furnishing the names to the Consul requests that American firms responding send him copies of their offers. The inquiries are as follows:

61. Engineer and railway manager requires machinery for railway shops, snow plows for railways and steam shovels for all classes of work.

62. Will buy economizer for naphtha locomotives, economizers for coal locomotives, and hand apparatus for milling the interior surfaces of locomotive cylinders.

63. Wants machinery and instruments for dental and jewelry works.

64. Wants quotations on machinery for factories and mills of every kind, hardware, technical articles and novelties.

65. Wish connections with American offices of transportation, ship lines, &c.

66. Will purchase naphtha motors and gas generator engines.

67. Inquiries for American lard.

68. Are in the market for machinery for flour mills, naphtha motors and mill appliances.

69. Wishes American shoes and leather goods.

70. Requires belting and technical novelties.

71. Asks for machinery and pumps for artesian wells and oil well supplies.

72. Requires machinery for spinning and weaving and naphtha motors.

73. Want names of manufacturers of machinery for flour mills.

74. Wants connections with American importers of chamois skins.

75. Wants machinery of every description for the textile industry; technical articles for spinning and weaving mills; wood for shuttles; engineering instruments; machine tools; hardware for factories and mills; technical novelties.

76. Are in urgent need of wheat-heaters, to make flour white, like those of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Company., Minneapolis, known as the "Apelt."

4,235. SUPPLIES FOR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—Consul General Lewis Morris Eddings, of Cairo, has forwarded specifications for bids for supplies for the Khedivial School of Arts and Trade, in Cairo, for the year 1910. Tenders should be addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt.

4,236. REPRESENTATION IN RUSSIA.—An American business man writes that a correspondent of his in Russia would like to handle the goods of some large American concern. He states that he is traveling constantly through European and Asiatic Turkey and enjoys a very large business acquaintance throughout that region. He is probably especially interested in agricultural and lumbering machinery, traction engines, &c.

4,237. CONCESSION FOR THE BUILDING OF A SMELTER.—An American Consul, in a Latin-American country, reports that the local State government has granted a concession for the building of a smelter, with a capacity of 100 tons daily. The concession is for ten years, with exemption from State and municipal taxes.

4,238. MACHINERY OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A communication received from a business man, in Germany, states that he would like to get in touch with American manufacturers of machinery for making tin cans and tinware for preserved fruits, fish, &c.; also wood-working machinery and other articles for which a demand exists in that country.

4,239. REPRESENTATION OF WESTERN FLOUR MILLS.—An American Consul, in Western Europe, has forwarded the name of a business man in his district who desires the representation of western flour mills. The Consul states that the party in question is in touch with all of the wholesale and retail merchants of the city, and would undoubtedly make a good agent.

4,240. BIDS FOR PROPOSED IRRIGATION DAMS.—A report has been received from an American Consul, in a European country, stating that local newspapers have published notices of the intention of the Government to call for bids for the construction of irrigation dams in that region. The dams are to be of modern concrete construction, and, because of the unfamiliarity of the local engineers with this style of work, tenders are to be asked of foreign firms.

4,241. SHOES FOR FOREIGN ARMY.—An American Consular officer reports that the authorities of the country in which he is located have just given to local shoemakers an order for 50,000 pairs of shoes for the army. The officer making the report states that the business is well worth looking after.

4,242. TINWARE FOR CANADA.—A business man, in Canada, writes requesting the names of American manufacturers of tin ware, preferably those located near the Canadian boundary line.

4,243.—ELECTRIC STEEL FURNACE AND ROLLING MILLS.—An American Consul, in Northern Europe, reports that a company is being formed in that region with a capital of $268,000 to establish electrical steel works, and the building of the plant will be commenced as soon as a meeting of the company is held. The steel mill will have 800 horse-power, the furnace 2,900 horse power, and the rolling mill 700 horse power, or a total of 4,400 horse power.

4,244. MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.—An American business man has received a letter from an Indian trading company, requesting to be put in touch with importers in the United States of mother of pearl shells, in which line it states that it is carrying on an extensive business.

4,245.—MACHINERY FOR HANDLING PEANUTS.—A report has been received, from an American Consul in a Latin-American country, in which he states that a local business man expects to shortly engage in the business of roasting and preparing peanuts in various ways for the market. He will utilize the power plant of a clothing factory, of which he is the proprietor, installing $2,000 or $3,000 worth of additional machinery and enlarging his plant as the business grows. American manufacturers of the necessary equipment should take up the matter as soon as possible.

4,246. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA.—An American Consular officer, in Russia, has forwarded nineteen additional opportunities for the extension of trade in that country. The manager of the concern furnishing the names to the Consul requests that American firms responding send him copies of their offers. The inquiries are as follows:

82. Want shuttles, pickers, cards, belting, calf leather, spindles; material for insulation, control and measuring apparatus; pickers of papier mache or another material (not leather).

83. Machinery for flour mills, machines, to rinse (wash) grain with the aid of water.

84. Novelties in household articles of wood or metal, or wood and metal combined.

85. Machinery and supplies for shipbuilding and bridge building. They also require machinery for the following branches: Cars, boilers, stamping works, and gun factory. This is a very large concern.

86. Machinery for flour mills, technical articles for flour mills.

87. Saw mill machinery; veneer-cutting machinery.

88. A general line of hardware.

89. Machinery for oil mills (cotton, linseed and sunflower seed, &c.), hydraulic presses, filters, &c.; hardware; stamping machinery for enameled ware.

90. Machinery for car building—that is, metal and wood-working machinery; machine tools, steel for car springs.

91. A general line of mining machinery.

92. Improved machinery of any kind; scientific apparatus; models of technical and scientific characters, like those used in the technical schools in America; technical novelties; steam turbines; gas generator engines; water wheels; testing apparatus.

93. Improved machinery and apparatus as used in the United States for slaughter houses; machinery for making blood albumen.

94. Concrete machinery; concrete mixers and crushers; metal; pulverizers; metal ceilings.

95. Machinery and appliances for iron foundries, glass and porcelain factories; lathes, planers, drills, &c., for locomobile building.

96. Filters for municipal works; water meters like the "Neptune"; pumps for water works.

97. Concrete mixers; metal ceilings.

98. Machinery and appliances for brass and iron foundries.

99. A general line of hardware; technical articles for factories; mining machinery; boat motors.

100. Machinery for making brass sleves; accessories for spinning and weaving mills.

RESOURCES OF BANKS EXCEED 21 BILLIONS

Condition of All Institutions of Country at a Given Hour Obtained for First Time.

NEW YORK IS IN THE LEAD

Amount Averages $676 Per Capita—Total Resources Are 95 Per Cent. More Than in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time in the history of American banking, statements have been obtained showing in detail the condition of practically every banking institution in the United States at a given hour. The Controller of the Currency gets such information periodically from the National banks; the various State Banking Commissioners get it from State banks from time to time. Such reports come forth at different times and under different laws and forms of reports.

The National Monetary Commission has just completed and made public to-day the tabulated results of an investigation of the condition of all the various classes of incorporated banks throughout the country, the reports being made invariably upon a uniform blank and all as of the close of business on April 28, 1909. An enormous and important mass of information has thus been brought within the reach of the financial world.

The institutions reporting to the commission include 6,893 National, 11,319 State, 1,703 mutual and stock savings, and 1,497 private banks, and 1,079 loan and trust companies. The resources of all these establishments reach the total of $21,100,000,000. A cursory analysis of the resources and liabilities shows loans of $11,373,000,000; investments in bonds, &c., $4,614,000,000; due from banks, $2,562,000,000; cash on hand, (including $809,000,000 in gold coin and certificates,) $1,432,000,000; other resources, $1,094,000,000; capital, $1,800,000,000; surplus and profits, $1,835,000,000; due to banks, $2,484,000,000; deposits, (including Government deposits,) $14,106,000,000; other liabilities, $870,000,000. Of the deposits, $6,956,000,000 is subject to check; $4,926,000,000 is savings deposits, $1,212,000,000 is on time, and $605,000,000 consists of demand certificates.

Following the special reports from the banks, a supplementary inquiry was made, covering 18,245 institutions, relating to the character of deposits, depositors, interest paid, &c. The total deposits in these banks on or about June 30 were $13,595,000,000, credited to more than 25,000,000 depositors or deposit accounts, ranging from one dollar upward. Nearly 15,000,000 depositors had savings or time accounts, and more than 8,600,000 of these were depositors in savings banks.

The average rate of interest paid on savings accounts is 3.55 per cent., and on other interest-bearing accounts 3.10 per cent. More than 40 per cent. of the banks pay no interest on ordinary deposits; more than 5,000 banks pay interest on deposits of $25 or less, and about 1,200 on sums ranging from $25 up to $500.

The report shows most interesting geographical comparisons. The total bank resources for the entire country average $237.24 per capita. The State of New York leads with $676.07 per capita; Massachusetts comes second, with $517.25; Nevada third, $512.72; California fourth, $486.70; Rhode Island fifth, $457.12. New York leads in amount invested in banking capital, with more than $263,000,000; Pennsylvania comes second with $229,000,000; Illinois third, $122,000,000; Ohio fourth, $101,000,000.

With resources averaging $450.19 per capita of population, the banking institutions of the Eastern or Middle Atlantic States lead the country. The New England States come next, with $433.60 per capita; the Pacific States are third, with $347.78; the Middle Western fourth, with $190.64; the Far Western fifth, with $161.35; the Southern sixth, with $71.19, and the island possessions tail off with $5.22 per capita.

Banks other than National have over 55 per cent. of the aggregate resources of all reporting; over 65 per cent. of individual deposits and over 56 per cent. of the aggregate loans. Of the surplus and profits 55 per cent. is credited to this class of banks, while they have only about 48 per cent. of the capital and 38 per cent. of the cash holdings.

The number of banks has more than doubled since 1900, and the commission's report includes 1,145 more than reported to the Controller of the Currency in 1908. Resources show an increase of about 8 per cent. over 1908 and 95 per cent. over 1900; loans have increased 100 per cent. in nine years, while investments have increased 92 per cent. Capital stock has increased by more than 75 per cent. since 1900, individual accounts by 93 per cent., and total deposits by 94 per cent. During the current year loans have increased nearly 9 per cent., investment in bonds, &c., about 3¾ per cent., and deposits over 9½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities have been admitted to listing on the Stock Exchange:

Butterick Company, $2,356,500 additional capital stock, with authority to add from time to time $648,500 additional on official notice of issuance in exchange for capital stock of the Ridgway Company, making the total amount $15,000,000.

Kansas City Southern Railway Company, $10,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1950.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on and after Dec. 18, 1909, but prior to July 1, 1910, $82,517,800 additional capital stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total authorized to be listed (including exchange convertible bonds) $477,607,500.

State of Sao Paulo, £1,671,000 Treasury bonds, 1968, due 1910. In all dealings therein $5 shall be the equivalent of £1; £100 and £200 bonds, regular delivery; separate calls for small bonds, £20 and £50; large bonds £500 and £1,000.

Washington Terminal Company, $2,000,000 first mortgage forty-year 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds, due 1945.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company, $3,288,500 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $3,271,000 common stock, with authority to add from time to time $577,000 additional preferred stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for 6 per cent. convertible bonds, making the total of preferred stock authorized to be listed $3,865,500.

Washington Water Power Company, $5,684,000 first refunding mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds, due 1939, with authority to add from time to time, but prior to July 1, 1910, $340,000 additional on official notice of issuance in exchange for consolidated mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, making the total authorized to be listed $5,974,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Justice	.10
Alpha Con	.09	Kentucky Con	.11
Andes	.18	Lady Wash. Con	.16
Belcher	1.05	Mexican	1.60
Best & Belcher	.62	Occidental Con	.35
Bullion	.19	Ophir	1.87
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.63
Chollar	.26	Potosi	.60
Confidence	1.00	Savage	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	.91	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.33	Sierra Nevada	.50
Gould & Curry	.28	Union Con	.63
Hale & Norcross	.47	Utah Con	.10
Julia	.10		

Silver bars, 51½; Mexican dollars, .46; drafts, sight, 2@2⅛c premium; telegraph, 4@5c premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.09	Gold field C. Mines	7.95
McNamara	.28	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.17	Jumbo Extension	.13
Montana	.85	Kendall	.04
North Star	.01	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Extension	.49	Red Hills	.03
West End	.22	Sandstorm	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.08
Atlanta	.09	BULLFROG.	
Bluebell	.02	Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.01
Combination Frac.	.45	Montgomery Mt.	.02
Crackerjack	.01	Tramps Con	.04

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
4th week Nov...	$132,825	$106,517	$26,318
Month of Nov...	364,866	295,712	69,154
July 1-Nov. 30..	1,651,387	1,494,784	156,603

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

4th week Nov...	307,800	270,800	37,000
Month of Nov...	1,103,500	1,008,000	95,500
July 1-Nov. 30..	5,106,400	4,880,400	261,000

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

4th week Nov...	261,216	205,030	56,186
Month of Nov...	795,317	625,509	169,808
July 1-Nov. 30..	3,675,763	3,243,159	432,604

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Month of Nov...	5,421,489	5,074,164	347,325
July 1-Nov. 30..	25,732,872	24,031,642	1,701,230

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Month of Nov...	2,438,439	2,318,061	115,378
July 1-Nov. 30..	11,858,585	11,583,493	275,092

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week Nov...	310,807	298,692	12,115
Month of Nov...	1,068,222	1,022,037	44,185
July 1-Nov. 30..	4,835,082	4,521,819	313,263

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Month of Nov...	1,098,244	1,146,398	*48,154
July 1-Nov. 30..	4,322,149	4,162,933	159,216

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	7,458	7,458	.....
Total op. rev...	7,642,321	6,510,778	1,131,542
Total op. exp...	4,664,915	4,122,874	542,040
Total net rev...	2,977,406	2,387,904	589,502
Taxes	268,536	265,113	3,443
Op. income	2,708,849	2,122,790	586,058
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total op. rev...	28,671,506	24,737,968	3,933,534
Total op. exp...	17,255,026	15,152,247	2,102,778
Total net rev...	11,416,477	9,585,721	1,830,756
Taxes	1,013,881	1,061,410	*48,578
Op. income	10,402,646	8,523,811	1,879,335

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

Total op. rev...	2,182,238	1,930,041	252,196
Total op. exp...	1,127,845	1,080,074	47,771
Net op. rev.	1,054,392	849,967	204,424
Outside op. (net)	5,855	†16,828	22,683
Total net rev...	1,060,247	833,139	227,108
Taxes	91,420	87,150	4,270
Op. income	968,826	745,988	222,838
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total op. rev...	7,689,647	7,245,794	443,852
Total op. exp...	4,326,918	4,183,367	143,550
Net op. rev.	3,362,729	3,062,427	300,302
Outside op. (net)	207,368	109,373	97,995
Total net rev...	3,570,097	3,171,800	398,297
Taxes	355,904	349,886	6,037
Op. income	3,214,193	2,821,934	392,259

*Decrease. †Debit.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for October—

Gross	6,553,305	6,346,804	205,501
Exp. and taxes.	3,901,948	3,733,604	168,344
Net	2,651,357	2,613,200	38,157
4 mos. gross	23,610,689	22,444,548	1,166,142
Exp. and taxes.	15,921,024	14,119,078	1,801,946
4 mos. net	7,689,665	8,325,470	*635,805

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILROAD CO., a subsidiary of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, for October—

	Oct.	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.
Gross	1,029,688	2,593,969
Expenses	394,720	982,473
Net	634,968	1,521,496

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total op. rev...	213,445	196,474	16,971
Total op. exp.	136,135	135,558	5,577
Net. op. rev...	74,309	60,915	13,394
Taxes accrued..	5,944	5,245	699
Operating inc..	68,365	55,670	12,695
Other income..	889	.....	889
Gross income...	69,254	55,670	13,584
Total ded. from gross income..	52,317	51,414	903
Net corp. in...	16,937	4,255	12,682

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

To. ry. op. ev...	2,939,810	2,607,635	332,175
To. ry. op. exp..	1,695,435	1,656,447	38,988
Net ry. op. rev..	1,244,374	949,188	295,186
Net rev. from outside oper..	332,535	322,899	9,636
Total net rev. from opera...	1,576,910	1,272,088	304,822
Taxes accrued..	104,124	44,890	59,234
Operating inc..	1,472,785	1,227,198	245,587
Other income..	101,182	50,521	50,661
Gross income..	1,573,968	1,277,719	296,249
Total ded. from gross income..	855,289	816,736	38,553
Net corp. in....	718,678	460,983	257,695

NEW YORK CENTRAL report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for October—

Mileage	8,587.08	8,587.72	*64
Total op. revs.	$8,805,440	$8,059,499	$745,941
Total op. exp..	5,790,816	5,242,584	548,231
Net op. revs....	3,014,624	2,816,914	197,709
Outs. op. (net).	68,421	45,293	23,128
Total net revs..	3,083,045	2,862,208	220,837
Taxes	435,592	366,106	68,485
Op. income	2,648,453	2,496,101	152,352
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total op. revs..	33,739,396	30,618,483	3,120,913
Total op. exp..	22,390,021	20,862,393	1,527,627
Net. op. revs..	11,349,374	9,756,089	1,593,285
Outs. op. (net).	97,668	76,438	21,229
Total net revs..	11,447,043	9,832,528	1,614,514
Taxes	1,517,324	1,302,312	215,011
Op. income	9,929,719	8,530,215	1,399,503

NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

To. ry. op. rev..	24,933,955	22,558,988	2,374,972
To. ry. op. exp..	16,599,204	15,616,059	983,145
Net ry. op. rev..	8,334,750	6,942,923	1,391,827
Net rev. from outside opera.	29,247	27,396	1,851
To. net fo. ope..	8,363,997	6,970,320	1,393,677
Taxes accrued..	1,062,777	936,205	146,527
Operat. income.	7,281,265	6,034,114	1,247,151
Other income..	2,876,198	2,882,060	5,862
Gross income..	10,157,463	8,916,175	1,241,288
Total ded. from gross income.	5,446,470	5,374,726	71,744
Net corp. in....	4,710,993	3,541,448	1,169,545

SCHENECTADY RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Total op. rev..	296,163	264,272	31,891
Total op. exp..	160,017	169,114	*9,097
Net. op. rev..	136,146	95,158	40,988
Taxes accrued.	12,788	8,891	3,897
Op. income....	123,357	86,266	37,091
Other income..	3,399	4,184	*785
Gross income..	126,757	90,450	36,307
Total ded. from gross income..	23,809	26,780	*2,971
Net corp. in....	102,947	63,670	39,277

*Decrease.

VANDALIA report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	827.17	829.35	*2.18
Total op. rev...	919,442	841,111	78,330
Total op. exp..	618,122	594,040	24,081
Total net rev..	301,320	247,071	54,249
Taxes	24,086	25,282	*1,196
Op. income	277,234	221,789	55,445
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Total op. rev..	3,310,456	3,088,517	221,938
Total op. exp..	2,329,318	2,228,717	100,601
Total net rev..	981,137	859,800	121,336
Taxes	95,501	101,130	*5,629
Op. income	885,636	758,670	126,965

WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY for October—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	2,647,490	2,363,702	2,596,202
Expenses	1,675,874	1,597,707	1,707,709
Net	971,616	765,993	888,493
4 mos. gross	10,035,491	9,138,569	10,007,262
Expenses	6,551,501	6,047,061	6,498,209
4 mos. net	3,504,130	3,091,502	3,509,053

Miscellaneous Companies.

ASSOCIATED BELL OPERATING COMPANIES of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including the long distance lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph, report for October—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross	11,811,174	10,692,178	1,118,996
Op. ex. & taxes	4,753,410	4,611,121	142,289
Balance	7,057,764	6,081,057	976,707
Maint. & dep..	3,690,590	2,939,791	750,799
Net	3,367,174	3,141,266	225,908
Interest	621,441	621,390	51
Surplus	2,745,733	2,519,876	225,857
10 mos. gross	111,645,624	103,465,265	8,180,359
Op. ex. & taxes.	65,868,553	44,717,962	1,150,591
Balance	65,777,071	58,747,309	7,029,788
Maint. & dep..	34,961,784	29,297,428	5,664,358
10 mos. net	30,815,287	29,449,877	1,365,410
Interest	5,712,912	6,388,316	*675,404
10 mos. sur	25,102,375	23,061,561	2,040,814

*Decrease.

The 1908 figures include in expenses for each month 1-12th of the extraordinary provision for depreciation made in December, 1908.

Unexpended portion of provision for the first ten months of 1909 was $10,977,527, not counted as profits but remaining as reserve for future replacement.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY statement for the three months ended Sep. 30—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Net revenue	1,929,275	1,864,955	*811,493
Bond inter	433,062	433,062	433,062
Balance	1,496,213	1,431,893	*744,555
Dividends	747,492	497,820	1,217,025
Surplus	748,721	934,073	*1,961,580
Prev. surp	17,269,278	14,393,856	16,884,781
Tot. surp	18,017,999	15,327,929	14,923,201

The preliminary quarterly report (partly estimated) for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1909, compares with actual returns for corresponding quarters as follows:

Net revenue	2,000,000	1,930,084	808,942
Bond inter	433,063	433,063	433,062
Balance	1,566,937	1,497,001	370,880
Dividends	747,492	747,025	1,217,000
Surplus	819,445	749,976	*846,120
Prev. surp	18,017,999	15,327,929	14,923,200
Total surp	18,837,444	16,077,905	14,077,080

The earnings (partly estimated) for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1909, compare with actual figures for the corresponding six months of former years, as follows:

Net revenue	3,929,275	3,795,019	492,449
Bond inter	866,125	866,125	866,124
Balance	3,063,150	2,928,894	*373,675
Dividends	1,494,984	1,244,845	2,434,050
Surplus	1,568,166	1,684,049	*2,807,725
Pres. surp	17,269,278	14,393,856	16,884,781
Total surp	18,837,444	16,077,905	14,077,056

*Deficit.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 8.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	7¼	7¾	Isabella	20¾	20¾
Gold Dollar.	10½	12	McKinney	49¾	49¾
Jackpot	6¾	7¼	Vindicator	72	72¾
Portland	83	83¾	El Paso	61	61½
Elkton	73	73½	J. Sample	7¾	8¼

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Irregular—Call Money Rates, 4½@5 Per Cent.

THIRD AVENUE'S DECLINE

Record November Iron Output and Excellent October Railroad and Industrial Returns—Banks Gaining on Interior Movement.

Alternating periods of heaviness and strength marked the dealings in securities yesterday. Near the opening of the Stock Exchange a very pronounced fall in Third Avenue shares, presumably in connection with the terms of the newly devised plan for the reorganization of that property, seemed to affect the general market, but the influence of this event was not long continued, and in the subsequent rally United States Steel common was conspicuous, rising to 92⅛, while a sensibly broader inquiry than has existed for a number of days past developed for a number of the standard issues. Evidences of further short covering were found here and there through the market, and the day to day character of the trading as a whole was well exhibited by the profit taking which set in near the close and which sufficed to bring about nearly as many declines as advances in final quotations. Among the various matters in which Wall Street professed more or less interest during the day were the November figures of iron production as compiled by the iron trade journals, the tabulation disclosing a further gain in output over the record production of October; the text of the decision of the Court of Appeals permitting the Delaware & Hudson to issue bonds for purposes which the Public Service Commission had decided to be outside of the province of a railroad capitalization; the completion of the transaction whereby the American Telephone and Telegraph Company secured substantial control of the Western Union, this coming in the form of the election of American Telephone interests to the Western Union Board; a batch of favorable earnings statements for the month of October from railroads and industrials, including gross gains of $283,000 by the Wabash, and of $1,118,000 by the American Telephone Company, and the similar excellent October statements by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad, which, although recently put into active operation, is already paying its way. The Government's cotton ginning return as of Dec. 1 tended to bear out low estimates of the season's yield, and led to a further upturn in prices on the Cotton Exchange.

Additional engagements of gold for export to South America were announced, but the takings thus far this week have been very moderate, a fact which is also true of the shipments to Canadian and other points. On direct transactions with the interior the banks report a very satisfactory movement, with every indication of a substantial gain on such operations at the week's close. Actual quotations for money were practically unchanged from previous rates, and cabled inquiries of London regarding the possibility of a reduction in the Bank of England rate to-day elicited the response that no such move was anticipated.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Canadian Colored Cotton Mills.
Morris & Essex Railroad.
New Central Coal Company of Maryland for annual meeting.
North Butte Mining Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 3⅞ per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4⅛ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $364,777,183; balances, $11,693,095; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $773,205.

The local banks have lost $2,726,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was steady, with demand quoted at $4.8770@$4.8775, sixty days at 4.84¼, and cables at $4.8820@$4.8825.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼, less 1-64@5.16¼ plus 1-32 for cables, and 5.16¼, less 3-32@5.16¼, less 1-16 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 7-16, less 1-32@95 7-16 plus 1-32 for cables, and 95 5-16@95 5-16 plus 3-64 for sight, and 94⅝@94¾ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 35c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; St. Paul, 60c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 23¾d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43@44c.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The whole local market was active and strong. Philadelphia Company did a little spouting on reports of an oil strike in the West Virginia section. The common stock rose above par for a gain of over $1 a share, nearly 2,500 shares being dealt in during the day. Lehigh Valley shares were bought eagerly on the assumption of an increased dividend next week, the price rising above 102. Buying orders from New York were again in the market. Sales of Lehigh Valley exceeded 9,000 shares, of General Asphalt 2,100 shares, Lake Superior Corporation 3,300 shares, Philadelphia Electric 5,200 shares, and United States Steel 9,700 shares.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Cement	39½	39½	39½
106	American Rys	45	45	45
84	Cambria Iron	46¼	45⅞	46¼
325	Cambria Steel	47	46¾	46¾
100	Central Leather	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
35	Con. Trac., N. J.	77	77	77
7	Elec. Co. of America	12⅝	12¼	12¼
250	Electric Storage	57	56⅞	57
835	Erie	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
2,120	General Asphalt	27⅝	27	27
720	General Asphalt pf	70⅝	70¼	70½
100	Interborough-Met.	25½	25⅛	25½
23	Lake Sup. Corp.	23	23	23
1,713	Lake Sup. Corp.	27⅝	26½	27⅜
50	Lehigh Navigation	115	115	115
320	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	115¼	115	115¼
9,044	Lehigh Valley	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
4	Little Schuylkill	58	58	58
9	Minehill	61¼	61	61
50	N. Y., O. & W.	48½	48½	48½
4	Norristown	150	150	150
1,124	Pennsylvania	66	65	65⅝
3,800	Penn. warrants	15⅝	15	15⅛
60	Penn. Salt warrants	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2,485	Philadelphia Co.	51	49⅜	50⅜
153	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¾	44½	44½
5,234	Phila. Electric	13½	12⅝	13⅝
750	Phila. Rapid Transit	27⅝	27½	27⅝
70	Phila. Traction	88½	88½	88½
444	Reading	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
325	Southern Ry.	31⅜	31½	31⅜
215	Tonopah Mining	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
807	Union Traction	54	53⅜	53⅞
15	United Cos. of N. J.	252	252	252
150	United Rys. Inv.	47½	42	42
1,713	United Gas Imp.	94¼	93⅝	93⅝
9,740	United States Steel	92	90¾	91¼
200	Warwick I. & S.	11	11	11
20	W. J. & S. S.	52	52	52

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Dec. 8, 1909 807,553
From Jan. 1, 1909 201,906,968
Corresponding period last year 181,055,370

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15⅝	15⅞	1,300	Allis-Chalmers	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	54⅜	54⅞	1,100	Allis-Chalmers pf	55	55	54½	54½	− ½
	86⅞	87	31,600	*Amalgamated Cop	87⅜	87⅞	86⅜	87	− ⅝
	45½	46	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
	100¾	106	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
	47	47¼	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	47	47⅝	47	47	+ ⅛
	14½	14⅝	7,400	Am. Can	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
	84¼	84½	2,300	Am. Can pf	83⅜	84⅞	83⅜	84⅝	+ ⅝
	72	72½	600	Am. Car & Foundry	72½	73	72½	73	+ ⅝
	118½	121	50	Am. Car & Found. pf	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	...
	68	69	200	Am. Cotton Oil	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	− ¼
	8¼	8½	100	Am. Hide & Leather	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	...
	47	47½	1,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	47	47⅜	47	47	+ ⅛
	28	28⅜	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28½	28⅝	− ⅜
	15¼	15½	100	*Am. Linseed	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
	39½	40	100	*Am. Linseed pf	40	40	40	40	+ ½
	61¼	61⅝	700	Am. Locomotive	61⅝	61⅞	61½	61½	+ ¼
	113½	114½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	114	114	114	114	− ⅝
	42¼	43	100	Am. Malt pf	42⅜	42⅜	42¾	42⅝	...
	98⅞	99	10,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅛	99⅝	98⅞	98⅝	− ⅛
	111½	112	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	111⅜	112	111⅜	111¾	+ ¼
	89⅜	90¼	200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	90	90	90	90	...
	65¼	65¾	200	Am. Steel Foundries	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	+ ⅜
	122⅞	123	5,000	Am. Sugar Refining	123⅛	124⅝	122¾	123	+ ⅝
	120½	121½	620	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121	121⅜	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
	140¾	140⅞	3,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	140⅜	140⅞	140½	140⅝	+ ⅛
	98	98¼	800	Am. Tobacco pf	98	98	98	98	...
	35¼	35⅞	100	Am. Woolen	35	35	35	35	+1⅛
	103¼	103⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
	48⅞	49	900	*Anaconda Cop. Min	49	49½	49	49	− ⅛
	121⅝	121⅞	28,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	121½	122¼	121¼	121⅜	+ ⅝
	104⅜	104½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104½	+ ⅛
	134	135	200	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135	135	135	+1
	116¼	116⅞	7,600	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅜	117⅝	116¼	116⅝	− ⅛
	91	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	92	92	92	...
	34	34½	200	Bethlehem Steel	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	− ¼
	81¾	81⅞	15,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	82⅜	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞	− ⅜
	17½	18½	100	Brunswick City	18	18	18	18	...
	180⅞	181¼	3,800	Canadian Pacific	181	181¼	180⅞	180⅝	− ⅝
	47¼	47⅝	51,150	Cereal Leather Co	45⅞	47⅞	45⅞	47½	+1⅝
	108⅜	109	800	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109	109	108⅜	108⅞	+ ⅜
	88¼	88⅝	20,115	Chesapeake & Ohio	87¼	88⅜	86¾	88⅜	+1¼
	68	68½	1,200	Chicago & Alton	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	− ¾
	...	73¼	300	Chicago & Alton pf	71	71	70	70	...
	19⅜	20	500	Chi. Gt. West. 3d pd	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
	33½	35	80	Chi. Gt. West.pf.A,tr.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
	25⅜	25¾	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf. B 3d pd	25¼	25½	25½	25½	...
	155	153½	6,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	155¼	156	154¾	155¼	...
	171	171¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	171½	171½	171¼	171¼	...
	177	177¼	1,700	Chi. & Northwestern	177⅞	177⅞	177¼	177¼	− ¼
	...	8½	10	200	*Chi. Un. Tr.pf.t.r.sta.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
	75	76	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	76	76	− ⅛
	50¼	50⅝	6,025	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51	51	50¼	50⅝	− ⅜
	57⅛	57½	100	Colorado & Southern	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	− ⅛
	90	90¼	5,015	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	90	90	90	90	+4
	150⅜	150⅝	2,300	Consolidated Gas	151	151¼	150½	150½	...
	21½	21¾	200	Corn Products Ref	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	...
	83½	84	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	84⅛	84⅞	83¾	83¾	−1¼
	61¼	63	200	Crex Carpet	60	61	60	61	−1
	182⅝	183½	200	Delaware & Hudson	184¼	184¼	183	183	−1¼
	49½	50	2,150	Denver & Rio Grande	50	50½	49¾	49¾	− ⅝
	86	86½	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	86	86	86	86	− ⅝
	36	36⅝	200	*Distillers' Securities	36	36⅞	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
	31	31⅞	300	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
	33⅜	33⅝	11,470	Erie	33¼	34	33⅛	33½	+ ⅝
	48	49	1,900	Erie 1st pf	48	49½	48	49	+1⅝
	39¼	40½	900	Erie 2d pf	...	40½	40	40	+1
	87	88	35	Federal M. & S. pf	88	88	88	88	...
	...	...	70	*Fed. Sugar Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	...
	159	160¾	600	General Electric	161	161	159¾	159¾	− ¼
	142¾	142⅞	2,100	Great Northern pf	142⅞	143¼	142¾	142¾	...
	80¾	81¼	2,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop	81	81⅞	80⅝	81	+ ⅜
	122	123	1,500	*Hocking Valley t. r.	117	123	117	123	+3½
	88½	92	100	Hocking Valley pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅞
	146¼	146⅞	200	Illinois Central	146	146½	146	146⅜	...
	170⅜	170¾	64,400	Interborough-Met.	25⅝	25⅞	23	25¼	− ⅛
	62¼	62½	45,100	Interborough-Met. pf	62	63⅞	61	62⅜	+ ⅝
	108	110	600	Int. Harvester	108⅜	109	108⅜	108⅝	+ ¼
	15¼	15½	950	Int. Paper	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
	59	59½	1,020	Int. Paper pf	58⅛	59	58⅛	59	+1
	51⅜	52	1,200	Int. Steam Pump	52	52	51⅞	52	...
	90	90½	300	Int. Steam Pump pf	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	− ¼
	29⅜	29½	620	Iowa Central	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
	53⅞	53¾	3,800	Iowa Central pf	52⅜	53¾	51⅞	53⅝	+ ⅜
	50	60	100	*Kanawha & Mich.tr.	51	51	51	51	−4
	43½	43¾	400	Kansas City South	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43¼	...
	70½	71	200	Kan. City South. pf	70⅜	70½	70⅜	70½	...
	8¾	9¼	500	Keokuk & Des M	8	9¼	8	9¼	...
	108⅞	108⅞	2,000	Laclede Gas	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅛
	24	25	200	Lake Erie & Western	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
	151	152	1,100	Louisville & Nash	151	151¾	151	151¾	+ ⅜
	92¾	93	200	Mackay Cos.	93	93	93	93	...
	77	77½	400	Mackay Cos. pf	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	...
	140	140⅝	320	Manhattan Elevated	140¼	140½	140¼	140½	+1⅝
	7½	7⅝	300	Mercantile Marine	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	...
	24⅝	24⅝	1,000	Mercantile Marine pf	24⅞	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
	23	23½	1,513	*Met. Street Railway	20	23½	20	23	...
	53¼	54	100	Minn. & St. Louis	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
	135	135½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	135¼	135	135¼	+ ¼
	90¼	90½	845	M., St. P. & S. S.M.l.l	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ⅜
	47½	48	5,050	Mo., Kansas & Texas	48⅛	48⅜	47¾	47¾	− ⅜
	73⅝	74	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	...
	70⅝	71	1,000	Missouri Pacific	71	71	70⅝	71	− ¼
	120	124	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	121	121	121	121	−2½
	26¾	27¼	3,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27¼	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
	88	88⅝	2,200	Nat. Lead Co	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
	109⅝	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	− ⅜
	57	57¼	1,900	N. Rys.of Mex. 1st pf	55⅞	57½	55⅞	57½	+1⅝
	22⅜	22¾	5,010	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	22	22¾	21⅞	22½	+ ½
	126⅞	127	5,400	N. Y. Central	127⅜	127½	127	127	− ⅝
	65	67	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67	67	67	67	...
	92	94	100	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	92	92	92	92	−3
	49¼	49⅝	13,940	N. Y., Ont. & West	47¾	49⅝	47¾	49⅜	+1⅝
	98¼	98½	17,200	Norfolk & Western	96⅛	99¼	96½	99¼	+1⅝
	83	83½	3,900	North American	82⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83½	+ ⅞
	143½	143⅝	4,400	Northern Pacific	143⅜	144¼	143⅜	143⅝	+ ⅛
	36¼	36½	200	North. Ohio Tr. & L.	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36½	− ¼
	43½	44	1,800	Pacific Mail	44⅜	44⅝	43¼	44	...
	48	48½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	...
	131¼	131⅝	28,970	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅞	131⅝	130¼	131¼	+ ⅛
	114½	114½	1,500	People's Gas, Chi	114½	114⅞	114¼	114¼	− ⅛
	101⅜	102	500	Philadelphia Co	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+2½
	...	95¼	96	350	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
	25⅝	26	2,300	Pitsburg Coal	26⅞	26⅞	25⅝	25¾	−1⅛
	68½	67	300	Pittsburg Coal pf	66⅞	67	66⅞	67	+ ⅛
	52¼	52½	600	Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
	190	193	100	Pullman Co	191	191	191	191	+ ⅜
	50	50⅜	100	*R'way Steel Spring	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
	103⅜	107	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	106¼	106½	103½	106½	+ ½
	170⅜	170¾	64,400	Reading	171⅞	171⅞	170⅜	170⅜	− ⅜
	91	92	100	Reading 1st pf	91	91	91	91	−1⅜
	46⅜	46¾	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	46⅜	46¾	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
	106⅛	106⅝	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106½	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
	39⅞	40¼	2,800	Rock Island Co	40½	40½	40	40⅛	− ⅜
	88¼	88½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf	88¼	88½	88	88¼	− ⅛
	72½	73¼	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	72	74	72	72¼	...
	60	60¼	5,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	59¼	60¾	59	60¼	+1
	34½	34⅝	4,500	St. Louis Southwest	33⅝	34	33¼	34¼	− ⅛
	80¼	80⅝	4,800	St. Louis Southw. pf	81	81⅝	80½	80⅜	− ⅛
	88	88¼	510	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	88	88½	88	88	...
	117¼	119½	50	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
	120½	120⅝	16,600	Southern Pacific	120¾	120¾	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
	31⅝	31⅞	7,000	Southern R'way ext.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
	70½	70¾	4,450	South. R'way pf., ext.	70	71	70	70⅜	+1⅝
	39½	39⅝	100	Tennessee Copper	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
	35	35¼	300	Texas & Pacific	35	35	35	35	...
	90	91	400	Tex. Pac. Land Trust	91	91¼	91	91	+ ¾
	14½	14⅝	16,250	Third Avenue	15⅜	15⅝	12¼	14¼	−1⅝
	53½	53⅞	500	Toledo, St. L. & W.	54	54	53¼	53⅞	...
	69¾	70	1,300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	69¼	70	69¼	70	+1
	112	113	310	Twin City Rap. Tran	113	113	112	112	−1
	74	77	50	Union Bag & Pap. pf	75	75	75	75	...
	200⅞	200⅞	45,500	Union Pacific	201¼	202	200⅜	200⅜	− ⅜
	102⅜	103¼	700	Union Pacific pf	103¼	103⅝	102⅞	102⅜	− ⅜
	42½	43	400	United Rys. Invest	42	42¾	42	42⅜	−1⅛
	72⅝	73	600	United Rys. Invest.pf	73	73½	73	73	+ ¼
	84½	85	100	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	...
	82	83	1,350	U. S. Realty & Imp	82¾	83	82¼	82⅜	−1⅝
	53	53¼	1,000	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	53¾	52⅜	53½	+1
	116½	117½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	116¾	117½	116¾	117	+ ⅝
	82½	83	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	83¾	83⅝	82¾	82⅝	+ ⅜
	91¼	91¼	161,500	U. S. Steel	91	92½	90⅝	91¼	+ ⅝
	124⅞	125¼	2,140	U. S. Steel pf	124⅞	125⅜	124⅜	125¼	+ ⅝
	58¼	58⅜	3,300	Utah Copper	58¼	59	58¼	58½	...
	121½	122	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	121½	121⅜	121½	121½	− ⅛
	71	78	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	72	72	72	72	+1
	20¾	21	800	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21	21	− ¼
	56⅝	58¾	4,200	Wabash pf	57	57⅜	56¼	56⅜	− ¼
	44	44½	300	Western Maryland	44¾	44⅞	44½	44½	...
	77⅜	78¼	1,800	Western Union Tel	78⅜	79	77⅜	78	− ½
	83⅞	84	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M	84⅛	84⅛	84	84	...
	49	50	100	Wisconsin Central	49	49	49	49	...

*Unlisted.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The local market improved steadily after the first hour, and in the late trading the tendency throughout the list was toward higher levels, although there were still many issues showing losses. The most interesting feature was North Butte, which after an early decline of over a point advanced steadily until a net gain of ½ was shown. United States Smelting common also became a feature in the afternoon, and a net gain of a full point was recorded at 2 o'clock. Arizona Commercial, East Butte, Utah Copper, and Keweenaw were also features of strength.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92½
1,000	A., G. & W. I. S.S5s	70	70	70
1,200	Bur. & Mo. ex. 6s	102	102	102
10,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛
46,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1,000	Mass. Gas. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98⅜
5,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
5,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.cv. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	United Fruit 5½s	96	96	96
2,000	U. P. 1st 4s, 1047	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
36,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	105¼	104⅞	105⅞
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98½	98½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	121½	121½	121½
10	Atchison pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
25	Boston Elevated	131	130	131
123	Boston & Albany	220	220	220
3	Boston & Providence	208	208	208
13	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
12	Fitchburg pf	130

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Low Record Figure for Third Avenue.

At 12¼, the price it touched in the early dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday, Third Avenue Railroad shares sold at the lowest figure ever recorded for them. The quotation represented a decline of nearly 4 points from the closing price on Tuesday, and compared with a quotation of 19⅝ last week, before the new plan for the reorganization of the property was announced. In the Curb market, quotations for the new securities "when issued" under the proposed reorganization plan, were at figures which seemed to place old Third Avenue stock out of line, and this fact, together with calculations based on the assessment and the yield of the new securities, undoubtedly influenced Third Avenue's course yesterday. Before the road was put in receivers' hands, in 1907, the shares sold at 123. The highest price ever touched by them was 242, in 1899.

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The "Younger Set" in Banking.

The changes under way just now in the boards of banking and other corporations are probably providing an answer to the question which Wall Street is always putting regarding the successors to the men who for many years have been at the head of great financial and business institutions. To most of these men there remain, of course, many years of active and helpful work of the kind they have always performed in the financial community, but that fact does not interfere with the attractive speculation as to their probable successors. In all the changes of note, of late, the names of a group of bankers of the "younger set" have been prominent, and yesterday's elections to the Guaranty Trust Board and the Western Union Board brought these names to the front again. Henry P. Davison, who on the first of the year became a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., having resigned a Vice Presidency of the First National Bank for the purpose, became a Director of both the Guaranty Trust and Western Union yesterday; Albert H. Wiggin, Vice President of the Chase National Bank also entered the Guaranty Trust Board, as did William H. Porter, President of the Chemical Bank. Messrs. Davison, Wiggin, and Porter, together with Gates McGarrah, President of the Mechanics' National Bank; Walter Frew, Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Frank Vanderlip, President of the National City, and Francis L. Hine and Thomas W. Lamont, President and Vice President respectively of the First National, are all members of this younger set, and in a very large measure won their prominence through the able way in which they handled the onerous tasks imposed upon them in the panic of 1907.

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St. Paul's Extension Earnings.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound, the old St. Paul line to the Pacific Coast, continued, in its October statement, the good showing made for the months of August and September, which were the first months of operation for which reports were made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The salient feature of the October showing, as was the case with the figures for the two preceding months, is the low cost of maintenance due, of course, to the fact that the road is brand new. Charges for maintenance of both roadway and equipment are at a minimum for the time being, and the total cost of operation amounted for the month to only a little over 40 per cent. of gross earnings. The earnings, so far reported by the road, indicate net for the year in excess of $5,000,000 which is considerably more than the amount needed to pay the interest on all the road's outstanding bonds, all of which are held in the treasury of the old St. Paul.

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Philadelphia Company Reappears.

After six years' absence from the tape the stock of the Philadelphia Company has reappeared in the Exchange transactions, coincidently with reports of the discovery of a bonanza well on the company's West Virginia properties. The great bulk of the stock is of course in the treasury of the United Railways Investment Company, which owns $24,000,000 or more of the $33,240,000 of common outstanding. Yesterday, sales of Philadelphia Company stock were made up to 102, the par being $50, and it is interesting to note that in 1906, the United Railways Investment Company took over $21,000,000 in common stock of the Philadelphia Company at $37.50 in its collateral trust 5s and $20 in common stock. The last sale of Philadelphia Company stock on the Exchange was in June, 1903, when the price was 83½.

***

Savings Bank Interest.

The opinion prevails in banking circles that the savings banks, which are about to declare their semi-annual interest rates, will maintain the 4 per cent. rate which has prevailed in the last several years among most of the New York City institutions.

WILL BUY:

100 Albany Southern Com.....@ 12½
100 A. D. Teleg. N. J.....@ 2¼
25 Am. Type Founders Pfd....@ 98
50 Borden's Milk Com.....@118
25 Gold & Stock Telegraph.....@110
100 Otis Elevator Com.....@ 54½
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd...@109

WILL SELL:

82 Albany Southern Pfd.....@ 35
100 Am. Coal Products.....@ 87
40 A. D. Teleg. New York.....@ 22½
10 Am. Malting 1st 6s .....@104½
25 Am. Type Founders Com....@ 45
54 Buffalo Gas Com.....@ 5¾
100 Chic. & E. Ill. Pfd. (Trust)...Bid
50 Cramp's Shipbuilding.....@ 29½
100 Crocker-Wheeler .....@ 90
25 Garfield Nat. Bank .....Bid
5 Georgia R. R. & Bkg. Co.....@255
100 Harper Bros. Pfd.....Bid
500 Iron Steamboat.....@ 4
90 Kings Co. E. L. & Power.....@130
25 Mich. State Telep. Pfd.....@ 95¾
18 Nat. Folding Box Paper.....@ 90
84 Otis Elevator Pfd.....@ 98¼
10 Royal Baking Powder Pfd....@110
10 Standard Milling 1st 5s.....@ 85
65 Texas Central Pfd.....@ 87½
40 Union Typewriter 1st.....@112½
100 U. S. Ind. Alcohol Com.....@ 26¾
Bonds "and interest."

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on conservative margin.
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George M. Young & Company.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Special facilities offered to firms interested in Merchandising, Importing and Exporting.

PERSONAL TRUSTS
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OF NEW YORK, 30 NASSAU STREET.
Established in 1890.

MORRISTOWN TRUST COMPANY
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
PAYS 3% INTEREST
on check accounts payable in N. Y. funds.
Capital, Surplus, and Profits, over $2,100,000.
DEPOSITS, over $7,000,000.
RESOURCES, over $9,000,000.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST London, E. C.
Capital.....$2,000,197
Surplus and undivided Profits.... 8,291,000

COTTON OUTPUT IS SMALLER.

8,878,277 Bales Ginned to Dec. 1 Against 11,008,661 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The number of running bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1909 to Dec. 1 was 8,878,277, as compared with 11,008,661 for 1908, according to a bulletin of the Census Bureau issued to-day.

These figures count round as half bales and exclude linters. They stand against 8,343,396 for 1907 and 10,027,868 for 1906. The proportion of the last three crops ginned to Dec. 1 is 84.1 per cent. for 1908, 75.5 per cent. for 1907, and 77.2 per cent. for 1906. Round bales included this year are 133,919, against 201,480 included for 1908 and 154,636 for 1907. Sea Island bales included are 77,776 for 1909, 68,396 for 1908, and 55,299 for 1907.

The distribution of Sea Island cotton by States for 1909 is: Florida, 25,906; Georgia, 40,118, and South Carolina, 8,752.

The total cotton crop for 1908 was 13,-086,005, and for 1907 is 11,057,822. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to Nov. 14 are 8,112,199 bales.

By States the cotton ginned from the 1909 growth to Dec. 1 follows:

Alabama	919,575	Oklahoma	504,826
Arkansas	615,871	So. Carolina...	998,340
Florida	55,958	Tennessee	206,357
Georgia 1,667,223		Texas 2,212,319	
Louisiana	237,553	All other States	49,153
Mississippi	866,950		
No. Carolina...	536,163		

INJUNCTION SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Third Avenue Will Await Court Decision in Other Tax Lien Cases.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean granted permission yesterday to Attorney John Leary to withdraw his application for an injunction restraining Controller Metz from offering for sale the tax liens against the Third Avenue Railway.

It is understood that this action was brought about by the motion for a permanent injunction offered in the Supreme Court on Tuesday by the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Second Avenue Road.

There is a general understanding that as the same questions involved in the Third Avenue Road's action are embraced in the motion that the taxes imposed are invalidated by the Constitution of the United States, the final decision will be held up, pending Justice MacLean's ruling on the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway system and the Second Avenue for an injunction restraining the State officials from exercising their supposed statutory right to sell the State's tax liens against the road's special franchises.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

President's Message Has Good Effect on American Securities in London.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Money was more plentiful and in good demand and discounts were quiet to-day. There is some talk of a reduction in the bank rate to-morrow, but the general impression is that no change will be made this year.

On the Stock Exchange despite the good supply of money, carry over rates were not much easier, the charge for Americans ranging from 4½ to 4⅝ per cent. Dealings for the new account were fairly brisk, home rails, Americans, and Kaffirs leading the advance. Gilt-edge securities were steadily maintained in anticipation of broadening business. Mexican rails and Grand Trunk received attention and closed higher.

American securities opened firm and higher. Later prices sagged a fraction, but recovered under the lead of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel. The moderate tone of President Taft's message helped the improvement. In the afternoon the low-priced issues and Canadian Pacific advanced further, but the rest of the list yielded to New York selling, and the market closed dull.

Bar silver steady, 23¾d per ounce.

Money, 3½@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 10 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	82 13-16	..	..	..
Consols, account..	83 1-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	10	48¾	49¼	— ⅜
Atchison 124⅜		121½	121⅝	— ⅜
Can. Pacific 186½		181½	181¼	— ¼
St. Paul 159¼		155½	155¼	— ¼
Erie	34½	33⅝	32⅞	— ½
Erie 1st pf.	49	47¾	47⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Cent. 150		146¼	146½	—
Louis. & Nash...155¼		151½	151	X ½
N. Y. Cent. 131		127⅞	127⅜	— ½
Pennsylvania	67	130⅜	130⅞	— ⅛
Reading	88	171⅜	171	— ⅜
Southern Pacific..133¼		130	129½	— ½
Union Pacific ...206½		201⅝	201½	— ¼
U. S. Steel	93¼	91	91	..
U. S. Steel pf. ...128¼		125	124⅝	— ⅜

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s.....	93½	94½
German consols 3s.....	84	85
Prussian Government 4s.....	101½	102½
Bavarian Government 4s.....	101¼	102¼
Hessian Government 3½s.....	92	93
Saxony Government 3s.....	83¼	84½
Hamburg Government 3s.....	82½	83½
City of Berlin 4s.....	101	102
City of Cologne 4s.....	100¾	101¾
City of Augsburg 4s.....	100	101
City of Munich 4s.....	100¾	101¾
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s.....	92¼	93¼
City of Vienna 4s.....	96½	97½
Mexican Government gold 5s.....	100¼	101½
Russian Government gold 4s.....	90½	91½
French Government rente 3s.....	98	99
British consol 2½s.....	82¼	83¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird 1 9 0		Esperanza 2 16 0	
Tomboy 0 19 3		Dolores 1 10 0	
El Oro.....1 5 9		Stratton's Ind...0 3 3	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s ...May, '59	100¼	100¾	100½	100¾
4½s..May, '57, f'chg...	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾
4½s..Nov., '57, f'chg...	110½	110¾	110¼	110⅝
4½s..May, '17, f'chg...	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
4s ...Nov., '58, f'chg...	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
4s ...May, '57, f'chg...	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
4s ...Nov., '56, reg....	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s ...Nov., '36, reg....	100	100½	100	100½
3½s..Nov., '55, f'chg...	89¼	90	89½	90
3½s..May, '54, coup....	89½	90	89½	90
3½s..May, '54, reg....	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
*6s ..Nov., '10, rev....	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞

*Coupon or registered.

Central's November Loads a Record.

According to the figures made public yesterday by President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, the number of cars moved by the road in November was the largest in the company's history for a thirty-day month. The actual figures of 603,966 loaded cars moved in November was an increase of 80,631 over the same month last year. The total number of car loads on all the Vanderbilt lines east and west of Buffalo during November was 1,802,267, an increase of 295,746.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Eighty-three shares of the Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchanbe yesterday at 198½ and 200 at 199½.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Fruit Company, held in Jersey City yesterday, the retiring Directors were re-elected.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company appointed Robert I. Smyth an Assistant Treasurer. He has been Paying Teller for ten years.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, held yesterday, Amos F. Eno was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Webber.

The 4½ per cent. equipment bonds, series "C," of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company are now ready for delivery at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, on surrender of the temporary certificates.

H. F. Bachman & Co., members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges and of the Cotton Exchange, who have been established in Philadelphia for forty years, will open a New York office on Jan. 1 in the Manhattan Trust Building.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, in Assembly Hall, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, to-night, Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton Bank, will speak on "Facts and Fancies," and Pierre Jay, Vice President of the Manhattan Company, on "Are the Existing Savings Bank Systems of the Country Adequate?"

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	A. Scott (F. P.).....	7½	7½	7½
1,000..	Cable Consolidated....	.04	.04	.04
725..	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14½	14¾
1,469..	Crucible Steel pf.....	91½	89⅝	91¼
10..	Fireproof	8¼	8¼	8¼
65..	Fireproof pf.....	28½	28¼	28½
25..	Independent Brew. ..	4¼	4¼	4¼
900..	Interior Mining	.07	.06	.06
50..	Mfrs. L. & H.....	19	19	19
220..	Ohio Fuel	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞
110..	Pittsburg Brew.....	22¾	22¾	22¾
20..	Pittsburg Brew. pf....	42	42	42
25..	Pittsburg Coal	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
60..	Pittsburg Coal pf....	67⅛	67	67⅛
1,100..	Pittsburg Con.....	.05	.05	.05
10..	Union Switch	109	109	109
50..	United States Glass..	44¼	44¼	44¼
10..	United States Steel..	92	92	92
10..	Westingh. Airbrake..	143	143	143
60..	Westh. Elec. 1sts....	69	68½	68½

BONDS.

$3,000..	River Coal 6s.....	114¼	114¾	114¼

UNLISTED.

100..	Mt. Elliott	.33	.33	.33
500..	San Toy	.40	.40	.40
20..	Union Gas	120	120	120

BONDS.

$6,000..	Kansas Gas 2d 6s..	93	93	93

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Exceptional activity in several issues made for a large volume of business on the local Exchange to-day. The advances were almost sensational. Sears-Roebuck jumped to 161, an advance of 4 points, and Swift & Co. attracted attention by rising 2½ points to 111¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
510..	Am. Can.	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝
385..	Am. Can. pf.	85	83⅜	84⅜
100..	Am. Ship.	71½	71½	71½
745..	Booth Fisheries	30	27	30
10,080..	Booth Fisheries pf....	67	65¼	66¾
200..	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	36⅝	36½	36⅝
200..	Chicago Subway	5	4⅜	4⅝
8..	Chicago Telephone....	135	135	135
80..	Com. Edison	118	117½	118
91..	Diamond Match	126	125½	125½
1,490..	Illinois Brick	75½	74	75½
50..	Met. El. pf.	52½	52½	52½
35..	National Biscuit	117	117	117
45..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	123½	123	123
85..	National Carbon	102	100¼	102
10..	Nat. Carbon pf.	123	123	123
175..	People's Gas.....	114¾	114½	114¾
6..	Quaker Oats pf.	103	103	103
3,890..	Sears-Roebuck	161	157	158¾
175..	Sears-Roebuck pf. ...	181¼	181½	181½
895..	Street's Stable Car...	49⅜	44¼	44⅜
2,800..	Swift & Co.	111¾	109⅜	110¾
175..	Union Boxboard	16¾	16½	16⅝

Chicago clearings, $42,851,992; balances, $2,683,786. New York exchange, 35c premium.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally steady tone was shown, although business continued quiet. Copper was about unchanged, while tin was up ¼c. Lead and Spelter were unaltered.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday, spot copper, while closing at a decline of 5s. from the initial price of the day, remained unchanged from the final figure of Tuesday; futures, unchanged from the opening quotation of the day at the close registered an advance of 5s over the last price of Tuesday. The market finished easy, closing prices ruling at: Spot, £59; futures, £60 7s. 6d.

Pig tin ended easy with spot deliveries up £1 15s. to £146, and future deliveries £1 17s. 6d. higher to £147 15s. Spelter continued steady and unchanged at £23. Spanish pig lead continued on the old basis of £12 17s. 6d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 50s. 9d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot deliveries on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper.				
Spot	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
December	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
January	12.90	13.25	..	13.05
February	12.90	13.25	..	13.15
Spelter	6.15	6.37½	6.15	6.37½
Lead	4.37½	4.42½	4.37½	4.42½
Tin	32.05	32.25	31.00	32.00

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of yesterday at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$10,000 Second Avenue Railroad Company first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due 1948, guaranty Trust Company certificate of deposit, 69¼.

10 shares Astor Trust Company, $100 each, 362.

20 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 295½.

17 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, $100 each, 300.

50 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 150½.

60 shares National Fuel Gas Company, $100 each, 181.

42 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, $100 each, 652.

$1,000 Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due January, 1911, interest January and July, 95½.

8 60-80 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each, 208.

25 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 456.

25 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 365.

25 shares Irving National Exchange Bank, $100 each, 208.

25 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 260½.

37 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 355¾.

10 shares Night and Day Bank, $100 each, 221.

20 shares Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 140.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 355¾.

10 shares Hall Signal Company common, $100 each, 50.

200 shares Greene-Cananea Copper Company, $12.25 per share.

100 shares Susquehanna Railway, Light & Power Company preferred, $100 each, 60¼.

20 shares Chase National Bank, $100 each, 425½.

2 shares Lawyers Mortgage Company, $100 each, 240.

2 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad preferred, $100 each, 75.

3 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 200½.

10 shares Union Typewriter Company second preferred, $100 each, 110.

4 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 271¼.

$1,000 Etowah Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, with July, 1907, coupon attached; $250 Etowah Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, with July, 1907, coupon attached, scrip certificate, 10.

$20,000 Etowah Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds with July, 1907, coupons attached, 10.

$16,000 North Georgia Electric Company first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, Sept., 1907, coupons attached, 10.

$10,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1939, (temporary certificates,) 64⅝.

40 shares Blackrock Realty Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

40 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 245.

25 shares Providence Brewing Company of Providence, R. I., $100 each, 60.

44 shares New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, $50 each, 151.

30 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common, $100 each, 140.

10 shares Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company preferred, $100 each, 121.

100 shares Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $100 each, 18½.

$2,000 City of New York 3½ per cent. corporate stock, due 1954, coupons May and November, accrued interest to be charged, 85.

$25,000 promissory note, dated Nov. 1, 1906, made by George W. Worth to Ira L. McCord, due Nov. 1, 1909, and mortgage for like amount given to secure above note, made by George W. Worth to Ira L. McCord, covering certain premises at Lineville, Clay County, Ala., $120.

100 shares Biograph Company, $100 each, 99½.

8 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad preferred, $100 each, 75.

7½ shares National Surety Company, $100 each, 215½.

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 567.

10 shares Graves & Meade Company of Dayton, Ohio, $100 each, $165.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The brisk buying of Seaboard issues during the last few days was considerably reduced, but demand continued fair; while the prices were not at the best of this movement, they were somewhat better than yesterday's last prices, except Seaboard Company first preferred, which was unchanged, at 81. American Bonding moved up 2 points, to 77, ascribed to good earnings and the probability that the semi-annual dividend will be the same as at the end of the preceding six months, when an extra dividend was declared. Houston Oil common was in good demand and firmer. Shares, 5,785; bonds, $128,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	Aug. Ry. & Elec. 5s..	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
4,000..	A. C. L. R. R. 4s, ctfs.	101⅝	101½	101½
1,000..	Con. G., E. Lt. & P. 4½s	83¼	83¼	83½
3,000..	Carolina Cent. 4s.....	93	93	93
2,000..	Cotton 'Duck 5s.....	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5,000..	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	102	102	102
1,000..	Fair. & Clarks. Tr. 5s.	96	96	96
8,000..	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	105	105	105
6,000..	Md. Electric 5s.....	97¾	97½	97½
3,000..	Mil. Gas Light 4s....	90½	90¼	90¼
4,000..	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s....	106	106	106
1,000..	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s.	97	97	97
15,000..	Seaboard 4s, stamped.	84	83⅝	84
2,000..	Seaboard 4s, ctfs.....	84	84	84
22,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s....	99	99	99
1,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	86½	86½	86½
37,000..	United Rys. incomes...	60¾	60½	60½
1,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s....	84½	84½	84½
2,000..	Va. Midland 5th.....	106½	106½	106½

STOCKS.

40..	Am. Bonding	77	76¾	77
20..	Fidelity & Deposit....	155	155	155
110..	Ga. & Florida.....	12	12	12
5..	George's Creek C. & I.	101	101	101
1,115..	Houston Oil	8¼	8¼	8½
10..	Houston Oil pf.....	41	39½	41
10..	Internat. Trust	138	138	138
1,905..	Seaboard Co. common.	27½	27	27½
2,160..	Seaboard Co. 2d pf...	47½	46¾	47½
200..	Seaboard Co. 1st pf..	81	81	81
210..	United Rys.	14½	14¼	14¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The brisk buying of Seaboard issues during the last few days was considerably reduced, but demand continued fair; while the prices were not at the best of this movement, they were somewhat better than yesterday's last prices, except Seaboard Company first preferred, which was unchanged, at 81. American Bonding moved up 2 points, to 77, ascribed to good earnings and the probability that the semi-annual dividend will be the same as at the end of the preceding six months, when an extra dividend was declared. Houston Oil common was in good demand and firmer. Shares, 5,785; bonds, $128,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	Aug. Ry. & Elec. 5s..	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
4,000..	A. C. L. R. R. 4s, ctfs.	101⅝	101½	101½
1,000..	Con. G., E. Lt. & P. 4½s	83¼	83¼	83½
3,000..	Carolina Cent. 4s.....	93	93	93
2,000..	Cotton 'Duck 5s.....	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5,000..	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	102	102	102
1,000..	Fair. & Clarks. Tr. 5s.	96	96	96
8,000..	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	105	105	105
6,000..	Md. Electric 5s.....	97¾	97½	97½
3,000..	Mil. Gas Light 4s....	90½	90¼	90¼
4,000..	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s....	106	106	106
1,000..	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s.	97	97	97
15,000..	Seaboard 4s, stamped.	84	83⅝	84
2,000..	Seaboard 4s, ctfs.....	84	84	84
22,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s....	99	99	99
1,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	86½	86½	86½
37,000..	United Rys. incomes...	60¾	60½	60½
1,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s....	84½	84½	84½
2,000..	Va. Midland 5th.....	106½	106½	106½

STOCKS.

40..	Am. Bonding	77	76¾	77
20..	Fidelity & Deposit....	155	155	155
110..	Ga. & Florida.....	12	12	12
5..	George's Creek C. & I.	101	101	101
1,115..	Houston Oil	8¼	8¼	8½
10..	Houston Oil pf.....	41	39½	41
10..	Internat. Trust	138	138	138
1,905..	Seaboard Co. common.	27½	27	27½
2,160..	Seaboard Co. 2d pf...	47½	46¾	47½
200..	Seaboard Co. 1st pf..	81	81	81
210..	United Rys.	14½	14¼	14¼

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000
$5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.

OFFICERS:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer. } Vice-Presidents.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
U. CONDIT VARICK, Asst. Treasurer.
GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries.
DAVID B. OGDEN, Counsel.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, DUMONT CLARKE, WILLIAM A. DAY, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
Payable Throughout the World
Administrator Guardian

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 1st, 1909.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this date the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED That, pursuant to the consent and authority given and conferred by appropriate action duly taken by this Company's stockholders for increasing its capital stock, and for the purpose of providing the funds necessary to meet maturing obligations of the Company, and for other corporate purposes, an increase of this Company's capital stock equal to twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount thereof which shall be issued and outstanding at the close of business on the fifteenth day of November, 1909, is hereby authorized and directed, and the same shall be issued and disposed of in manner following:

The privilege of subscribing for said stock at par $50 per share, on December 8th, and to and inclusive of December 18th, 1909, on which latter date the privilege will cease, is hereby given to stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on November 15th, 1909, to the extent of twenty-five per centum of their respective holdings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

Payments may be made in three instalments, or they may be made in full, viz.:

The

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. K. Vanderbilt Leases House and Exchanges Property to Shuberts—Important Deal on West 17th Street —Washington Heights Property Booming— Great Activity in the Loft Building Section.

Details of the leasing of the Horse Exchange property at Broadway and Seventh Avenue by W. K. Vanderbilt to the Shuberts will be found in another column.

Important Deal in West Seventeenth Street.

Mishkind, Feinberg & Feidman have bought from Morris & Samuel Silberman and Emily M. R. Spencer, 14 to 18 West Seventeenth Street, a twelve-story loft building and a three-story dwelling on plot 75 by 92 about 230 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The buyers recently purchased 20, adjoining, from the Tallmadge estate and now control a plot 108 by 92. It is understood a loft building will be erected on the site of the two dwellings at 18 and 20.

Edward Baer has sold 138 West Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story building on lot 18.9 by 98.9. The buyer has resold the parcel to Frederick Nichels, who owns 134-136 adjoining and now controls a plot 56.3 by 98.9.

David & Samuel M. Korn have sold the property, 50 by 98.9, at 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, 97.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Seventh Avenue Plot Sold.

James C. Thomas has sold 493 and 495 Seventh Avenue, two four-story tenements on plot 40.2 by 75, adjoining Mills Hotel No. 3, at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, and 60.2 feet south of Thirty-seventh Street. The property has been purchased by Aaron Coleman.

The Acme Mortgage Company has resold 143 and 145 West Twenty-ninth Street, two two-story stables on plot 48 by 98.9, abutting the new "Tenderloin" Police Station.

David Vogel and the Murphy Dumont Company has sold for the Intramural Realty Company, to David and Harry Lippmann, 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, two four-story buildings on plot 49.9 by 98.9, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

John P. Kirwan has sold for the English American Realty Company, to Frank Scarpati, 120 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, to be altered and used for business purposes.

Buyer for Fifth Avenue Dwelling.

William Hall's Sons have sold the new six-story American basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100 at 1,014 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, to a buyer for occupancy.

Harris & Vaughan has sold for the estate of Philip Harding, to Charles A. Coe, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 58 East Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 22 by 100.5.

I. Kahn has sold to Millard Velt through J. Levy and Company, 231 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story double flat on lot 27 by 102.

The four-story and basement single apartment, 22 by 103.3, at 206 East Fifteenth Street, formerly owned by the Hamilton Fish estate and which was sold on Monday by the Berlin Renting System to Dr. De Falk, was resold yesterday for the latter by the same concern to a client.

J. M. Zunino has sold for Mrs. M. J. Mildeberger, 13 Sheridan Square, an irregular plot covered by an old-fashioned three-story brick building. This property has been in the Mildeberger family for fifty years and is one of the landmarks in the Greenwich Village.

Heights Property Booming.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold the plot 300 by 150 on the south side of 181st Street, 218.5 feet west of Broadway, to a builder for improvement with three elevator apartment houses. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Slawson & Hobbs has sold for Thomas Brennan, to a client for investment, the five-story double flat 219 West 140th Street, size 28 by 90 by 99.1.

A. Moses, Sons & Company have sold to George A. Adams, the plot, 103.5 by 177.11, on the west side of Buena Vista Avenue, 178.2 feet north of 177th Street.

Bronx Sales.

John Kelly has sold for a client to J. Dories the three-family detached frame dwelling 583 East 180th Street; also, to M. Nicholas Cappabianca the one-family detached frame dwelling 2,094 Washington Avenue.

Ernst & Cahn and J. J. Pittman have sold for Philip Wattenberg 274 East 155th Street, a four-story flat, on plot 27 by 86, to Minnie Minogue, who gives in part payment 4,467 Park Avenue, a two-story dwelling on lot 18 by 80.

Ferdinand Kramer has sold for the Boulevard Construction Company the five-story new-law apartment house 1,501 Southern Boulevard, on plot 37.6 by 100, to an investor.

Kurz & Uren have sold for a client four lots on the west side of Southern Boulevard 175 feet north of 172d Street.

David Vogel and the Murphy Dumont Company have sold for the Force estate 2,617 Honeywell Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 25 by 140.

Brooklyn Corner Brings $100,000.

Desmond Dunne has sold to William E. Harmon, of Wood, Harmon & Co., the plot, 97 by 97, at the southeast corner of Livingston and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn. The price was about $100,000, a new high price for Livingston Street property in the department store section of the borough.

E. T. Newman & Co. have sold 828 Union Street, Brooklyn, a four-story dwelling, for Mrs. C. V. Lauderdale, for about $11,000, to a buyer for occupancy.

David Meyer has sold the block front east side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, Brooklyn, for the John E. Sullivan Company to the Schlikermann Realty and Improvement Company, which will erect stores and apartment houses on the plot. The price is reported to have been $48,000. The same broker has also sold the thirty-foot building in course of construction on the west side of Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street.

Suburban Sales.

The Thomas L. Reynolds Company has sold for Davis Jaffee to the Corn Exchange Realty Company a tract of 137 lots, with a large frontage on New York Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

Hugh J. Chisholm is the purchaser of Blind Brook Farm at Rye, Westchester County, sold recently through Wortington Whitehouse. It comprises about 300 acres of land and was the home of the late Marion Story.

Joseph A. Rauschkolb, has purchased a plot, 150 by 100, on Franklin and Seaview Avenues, Asbury Park, N. J.

A $500,000 Columbus Circle Lease.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. leased yesterday for the Upright Realty Company the four-story building 1,845 and 1,847 Broadway (Columbus Circle) to a client at a rental aggregating $500,000 for a period of twenty-one years.

The property has been taken with a view of making extensive improvements by interests represented by Shire & Kauffmann, architects, who have been retained to design the contemplated changes.

Mr. Kauffmann said yesterday that the nature of the improvement and the fact that the principal for whom it will be made is under a contract to prevent the disclosure of the plans at this time.

The property comprises a plot 57.10 by 89.10 by irregular, 58.4 feet north of Sixtieth Street, and is in a section which is growing rapidly as a theatre centre. According to contracts, the alteration work, which will involve about $100,000, is to be completed by March 1, 1910.

New Warehouses Planned.

Plans have been filed for two seven-story warehouses, each 50.2 feet front and 62 feet deep, to be erected from designs by Louis Charles Maurer for the Franklin and N. Moore Realty Company, at a cost of $90,000, at 56 to 62 North Moore Street.

Stimson House Brings $103,500.

In the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday the Stimson residence, at 312 West Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 30 by 134, was sold from the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly for the estate of E. B. Stimson. It went to Slawson & Hobbs, for a client, at $103,500.

Church for Moving Picture Show.

Thomas W. Lamb, as architect, filed new plans for the conversion of the old Reformed German Evangelical Church, an old New York landmark at 139 and 141 East Houston Street, into a moving picture theatre, the change of occupancy to be made for the New Houston Street Amusement Company at a cost of $25,000.

Daniel B. Freedman the Buyer.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the three four-story building 245, 247, and 249 West Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 75 by 98.9, reported in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The E. P. Holdridge Company were the brokers in the transaction, and the price paid was $115,000. Mr. Freedman will resell to a builder.

Workshop Converted Into Dwelling.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for converting the two-story workshop at 10 Bedford Street into a dwelling house with an unusual fitting. The building has a frontage of 18 feet, but is only 18½ feet deep, and each floor is to be fitted with a kitchen and bedroom. The change of occupancy is to cost $1,000, and is to be made for Dominico Pagretto from designs by Benjamin Adlis as architect.

$200,000 Loan on Heights Apartment.

Herman Fichter has secured a loan of $200,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on his six-story store and elevator apartment building on the southeast corner of Broadway and 148th Street, on plot 99.11 by 125 feet.

Leases.

Peter P. Sherry has leased to G. Garibaldi the five-story and basement tenement 439 West Seventeenth Street for a term of ten years, also for John Duffy the three-story and basement dwelling 328 West Eighteenth Street, to John O'Brien for a long term.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York the sixth loft, 80 and 82 Wooster Street to Emanuel Kohn & Co.; also, for the Realty Holding Company the second loft 129 and 133 West Twenty-seventh Street to P. S. Farmer Company; also, for S. T. Acus, the entire lofts at 101 Mercer Street to Travin & Son, and for Herman H. Hohns, the fifth loft, 40 East Twelfth Street, to H. Canter & Brother.

John P. Kirwan has leased to Henry Barbeiri 120 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, for business purposes.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

48th St, 14, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Julia M. Stimson, deceased, bid in at $65,000.

75th St, 312, s s, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 30x184.1x30x135, five-story American basement dwelling; voluntary sale, to Slawson & Hobbs, for a client, $103,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 548, e s, 113 ft s of 127th St, 108x95, six-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

Lenox Av, 620 and 622, e s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; foreclosure sale, to Aaron Goodman, $82,366.

By James L. Wells Company.

133d St, 26, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma Britz, $21,000.

137th St, 451, s s, 537.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. M. Swanstrom, $7,200.

176th St, n w corner of Boston Road, 73.2x110.4x130.11x125.3, two one-story stores and vacant; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

AT MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BRONX.

By Joseph P. Day.

Several lots on Lawrence, Ferris, Westchester, Western, Central, Railroad, St. Agnes, Sea View, Main, St. Mary's, and Bridge Avs, in the Baychester section of the Bronx; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Esmond Stiles, $64,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

NORTH MOORE ST, 56 to 62, for two seven-story brick warehouses, 50.2x82; Franklin and North Moore Realty Co, 132 Nassau St, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost, $90,000.

FEATHERBED LANE, n e corner of Nelson Av, for five three-story brick stores and dwellings, size irregular; Joseph H. Jones, 940 Ogden Av, owner; Lloyd I. Phyfe, architect; cost, $20,000.

PERRY AV, e w s, 130.3 3-5 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, for two three-story frame tenements, 21x55 each; Annie D. Ambra, 206th St and St. George's Crescent, owner; Moore & Landsfield, architects; cost, $15,000.

144TH St, s e corner of Mott Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x90xe8; Handy Construction Co., 141 3d Av, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $80,000.

BEEKMAN AV, n w corner Oak Terrace, for five-story brick tenement, 25x90; Thomas H. Tully Construction Co., owner; Charles Kreymborg, architect; cost, $25,000.

ROGERS PLACE, 972, for one-story frame stable, 10x13; Alphonse Lomente, on premises, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $150.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

HOUSTON ST, 141 East, to a two-story moving picture house; Houston Street Amusement Co., owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft e of land of E. B. Jumel, 50x100; Andrew T. McKegney to Henry A. Braun, (mtgs $21,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, w s, 225 ft e of West End Av, and 150.8 ft n of 86th St, 0.1x92.2½; John O. Baker to Barney Estate Co., $100.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 76th St, 125.3x130.11; Anna H. Gerding to Thomas P. Howley, (mtg $14,000,) $18,250.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; B. Crystal & Son to Catharine Z. Wells, (mtg $240,000,) $100.

CHAMBERS ST, 15, n s; Samuel V. Abel to William F. Donnelly, $1.

EAST CHESTER ROAD, n e corner of lane adjoining land of J. M. Levy, 34x164; Longin P. Fries to Thomas C. Arnow and others, $1.

FOX ST, 1,165, w s, 25x59; Alexander Pfeiffer to Samuel Roberts, (mtg $8,500,) $1.

FOX ST, 1,165, w s, 25x59; Samuel Roberts to Jacob Mendelsohn, (mtg $8,500,) $1.

GREENWICH ST, 107, e s, —x—; Anna Hayes and others to Cornelius Hays, $1.

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at n s of land of John H. Tietjen, 100.8x100; Henry C. Huntington to estate of Isaac G. Johnson, $1.

INWOOD AV, e s, 429.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x225; Louis Mecks to Antonio Cebrelli, (mtg $5,500,) $1.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 79 ft s of 25th St, 19.9x72; Charlotte Lugar to Frank Lugar, $100.

LOT 20, map of part of Hunt estate; Louis Levine to Ike Mayers, (mtg $9,000,) $1.

LOT 5, map of estate of William B. Ogden; James F. Kaiser to Charles B. McGroddy, (mtg $7,000,) $1.

LOTS 218 and 224, map of land of Edw. T. Young at Springhurst; Linus A. Gould to Charles S. Taber, $1.

MORRIS AV, e s, 190 ft n of 165th St, 20x92.6; Charles W. Ridgway to Louisa B. White, $5,000.

MONROE ST, 157, n s, 23.4x100; Abraham Gordon to Wolf Somer, (mtgs $32,000,) $100.

PARK AV, e s, 1,091.4 ft s of 144th St, 25x224.10; Albert Tag to Harry W. Bell, $1.

PRIVATE LANE, w s, 321 ft s of land of F. & W. Thorn & Co. at Riverdale, 26x90; William E. Berrien to Fannie E. Emery, $575.

RYER AV, e s, 162.6 ft n of 180th St, 37.6x103.8; Samuel Merksamer to Julius K. Brody, $1.

RYER AV, e s, 181.6 ft n of 180th St, 18.6x103.8; Julius K. Brody to Mary Bauer, $1.

RIVERDALE LANE, n s, at w s of land of H. N. Camp at Riverdale, 160x80; William E. Berrien and others to William E. Berrien, $3,600.

SCHOFIELD ST, n s, adjoining land of James Lockyer & Billar; 119x50; Truman A. Jewell to John F. Barry, (mtg $1,800,) $100.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Amelia Heidelberger to the Roseland Co., (mtg $19,000,) $100.

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 130 ft n of 175th St, 60x100; John C. Gartelman to Brandt & Gartelman, $100.

THOMAS AV, e s, 240.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50.2x121; Church of Our Lady of Mercy to Matthew J. Smith, $22,000.

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 298.6 ft s of 184th St, 50x115; George E. Buckbee to Nathan B. Levin Co., $1.

6TH AV, 814, n e corner of 46th St, 24.6x50.4; Catharine E. Smith to Bridget D. Fitzpatrick, (mtg $28,180,) $1.

7TH AV, 592 to 596, w s, 40.4x100; Edward J. Carroll to The Hermitage Co., (mtg $550,000,) $100.

12TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft e of Hudson St, 80x irregular; James Wilson and others to Jane G. Bellows and others, $1.

13TH ST, 631 East, 27.6x103.3; Max Scheider to Flora Wenz of Newark, N. J., $100.

15TH ST, 206 East, 22x103.3; Lena Falk to Louis Loosasove, $100.

23D ST, s w s, 316.8 ft n w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Madison Square Mortgage Co. to Robert Alexander, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

24TH ST, 230 East, 24.4x198.9; Betsie Wolt to Wolf Wolt, (mtg $22,958.68,) $100.

25TH ST, 26 West, 25x98.9; American Mortgage Co. to Rudolph Rosa, Jr., $100.

25TH ST, 26 West, 25x98.9; Rudolph Rosa, Jr., to Realty Holding Co., $100.

28TH ST, 115 East, 21.10x98.9; Talmadge L. Parsons to Samuel Marcus, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

31ST ST, 114 West, 20.10x107.3; Clarence Martin to John H. Snell, $1.

33D ST, 455 West, 25.1x37.7; Francis L. Archer to Jules S. Bache, $10,525.

83D ST, 457 West, 22x35.5; Francis L. Archer to Jules S. Bach and others, $7,150.

51ST ST, 24 East, 25.6x irregular; 51st St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 22.6x53.8; 51st St, s s, 122.6 ft e of Madison, 22.6x53.8; Catherine Z. Wells to B. Crystal & Son, (mtgs $65,000,) $100.

59TH ST, 71 East, 20x100.5; George R. Branson and others to George R. Branson and others, $1.

67TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Theresa Smith to Samuel Levy, $1.

74TH ST, 155 East, 17x102.2; George R. Branson and others to George R. Branson and others, $1.

74TH ST, 159 East, 16.4x102.2; George R. Branson and others to George R. Branson and others, $1.

84TH ST, 316 West, 50x102.2; George R. Branson and others to George R. Branson and others, $1.

103D ST, 311 and 313 East, 50x100.11; Francis A. Dugro to Alice Bullowa, (mtg $25,000,) $600.

108TH ST, 19 East, 31x100.11; Hodus Berman to Mary Drucker, (mtg $35,300,) $450.

114TH ST, 241 East, 25x100.11; James F. Doyle to Vincenzo Cudemo, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

118TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Levy to Emill Shoostoff, $100.

118TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Levy to Wolf Levy, $100.

122D ST, 105 East, 24.9x100.11; Katie Whitestone to Rose Herrick, $100.

122D ST, 105 East, 24.9x100.11; Rose Herrick to Hyman Feltenstein, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

146TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Bertram Realty Co. to Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $34,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BARONCINI, Antonio to Francesco Lanza; Van Buren St, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, due April 24, 1910, 6%.....$200

BARRY, John F., to Truman A. Jewell; Schofield St, n s, adjoining land of City of New York, runs n 119x e 50x s 110x w —, 3 years, 6%.....$1,800

BRANDT & GARTELMAN to John C. Gartelman; Townsend Av, w s, 130 ft n of 175th St, 2 lots, each 30x100; 2 mtgs, each $3,500, 1 year, 6%.....$7,000

BRANSON, George R., to North River Insurance Co.; 74th St, 155 East, 1 year, 4½%.....$15,000

BRENNER, Harry, and another to Simon Hirsh; Division St, 20, demand, 6%.....$500

GAROFALO, Frank, to J. F. Kernochan and another, trustees; 110th St, 309 East, 5 years.....$16,000

CUDEMO, Vincenzo, to James F. Doyle; 114th St, 241 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6%.....$5,750

CEBRELLI, Antonio, to Louis Merkes; Inwood Av, e s, 429.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x225, due April 25, 1911, 6%.....$1,500

DESPARD, Fanny I., to Clement L. Despard; Andrews Av, e s, 150.10 ft n of 184th St, 100x —, due Dec. 1, 1910.....$5,000

ENGEL, Edw. T., to Martin Engel; 2d Av, n e corner of 29th St, 44x57.7, prior mtg $35,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$10,000

GROSSMAN, Minnie, to Title Insurance Co.; 104th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 3 years.....$12,000

HAISS, Katie to Dollar Savings Bank; Rider Av, n w s, 368 ft s of 144th St, 125x125, due Dec. 1, 1910.....$5,000

HERRICK, Rose, to William Feltenstein; 122d St, 105 East, prior mtg $22,000, installments 6%.....$1,000

KELLWOOD REALTY COMPANY to Perry D. Trafford; Seneca Av, n e corner of Irvine St, 25x100, 3 years.....$21,000

MARCUS, Samuel, to Tallmadge L. Parsons; 28th St, w s, 193.9 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9, 3 years, 4½%.....$25,000

MARCY HOLDING CO. to Martha J. Garry; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6%..$10,000

MICHELSON, Lena, to Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York; 128th St, 39 to 43 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$65,000

OLPHINE, Emma M., to Emma F. Hawley; Park Drive, n w corner of Business Place, 165x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,000

BAUER, Mary, to Whitfield Ward; Ryer Av, e s, 181.6 ft n of 180th St, 18.6x103.8, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,500

PUTNAM, Margaret E., to Albert W. Putnam; 235th St., s s, from Cambridge Av. to Oxford Av; 235th St, s s, from Oxford Av to Johnson Av; Johnson Av, n w corner of 235th St, —x—, due Jan. 1, 1913.....$19,000

REALTY HOLDING CO. to Amedie D. Moran; 25th St, 26 West, 2 years.....$70,000

RABBEITT, Lucy L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Arcularius Place, n s, 199.6 ft e of Gerard Av, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond.....$1,000

ROEDER, Mary L., to Truman A. Jewell; Main St, e s, 109 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x100, City Island, 1 year, 6%.....$700

ROTHENBERG, Ettie, to Max Kobre; Washington Av, w s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x89.9, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6%.....$1,500

ROSENTHAL, Marcus, to J. F. Kernochan and others, trustees; 46th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.5, 5 years.....$17,500

ST. JOHN, Mary E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, due, &c., as per bond.....$7,000

SCHLINGER, Ignatz, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 48th St, 341 East, due, &c., as per bond.....$15,000

SCHEER-GINSBERG REALTY CONSTRUCTION Co. to Bertram Realty Co.; 146th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, prior mtg $65,000, 1 year, 6%.....$28,000

SCHROEDER, George J., to Gustav Roittner; Columbus Av, 872, installments.....$5,000

SMITH, Matthew J., to Church of Our Lady of Mercy; Thomas Av, e s, 240.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50.2x —, 5 years..$12,000

SHOOSTOFF, Emil, and another to Achilles H. Kohn; 118th St, 22 West, 5 years....$24,500

SHOOSTOFF, Emil, and another to Leopold Harris; 118th St, 22 West, prior mtg $24,500, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

SMALL, Katharine K., to Charles Cooper; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x —; 179th St, s s, 115.4 ft e of 3d Av, 100x —; Monterey Av, s e corner of 179th St, 428x100, prior mtg $50,000, demand, 6%...$15,000

TRAUTMAN, Alexander, to August Janssen; 21st St, 213 West, 1 year, 6%.....$2,000

VANDERVEER, Frank M., to Fidelity Development Co.; Lot 9, Block 44, map of Section 1, Morris Park, 1 year.....$500

WEHNER, Frederick, and another to Minnie Meyer and another, trustees; 3d Av, 3,196, 5 years.....$15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

138TH ST, 520 West; Fiske & Co., inc., against Tautag Realty Co., owner; Luciano Minutello, contractor, $110.

148TH ST, 367 East; Matthew Smith & Co. against William W. Moore, owner and contractor, $601.

34TH ST, 158 East; John H. Goetschius against Viola B. Corkey, owner and contractor, $520.

EAST BROADWAY, 251 and 253; John Glassner against Fanny and Simon Liebovitz, owners; Liebovitz & Glassman, contractors, $450.

EAST BROADWAY, 251 and 253; Jacob Liebovitz et al. against Fanny and Simon Liebovitz, owners; Liebovitz & Glassman, contractors, $350.

120TH ST, 2 West; Abraham Wiklinsky against Isabel H. Cohen, owner, (renewal,) $123.

BARKER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Burke Av, 50x100; J. Marcus Woodworking Co. against Mary McGarry, owner and contractor, $55.

BROOKS AV., n e corner of 170th St, 52x100; Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. against William F. Lennon Construction Co., owner and contractor; William F. Lennon, owner, 8623.....

FOREST AV, w s, 54.3 ft s of 160th St, 63x87.6; Canton Steel Ceiling Co. against Hamerdash Haggodel, owner and contractor, (renewal,) $200.

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 165.2 ft n of 179th St, 41x145; Hygrade Iron Works against Estates Building Co., owner and contractor, $500.

LONGWOOD AV, n w corner Truxton St, 50x175; Daniel McFadden against Charles F. Deschler, Arthur Gorsch, James Ghames, and Truxton Realty Co., owners and contractors, $450.

FOREST ST, w s, 67.6 ft n of West Farms Road, 21x52; Morris Bandler against James F. Clancy, owner; William H. Moran, Fred Q. Hahn, and Robert L. Moran, contractors, $90.

189TH, ST, s s, whole front between Belmont and Hughes Avs, 175x100; Max Juster against East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street Building & Construction Co., owner and contractor; Gerson M. Krakower, owner, $7,808.

TRINITY AV, 992; New York Cornice and Skylight Works against Ethel Hinchman, owner; W. H. Hinchman, contractor, $35.

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; George Gotthelf against Sixty-two West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Imperial Theatre Co., lessee, (renewal,) $2,950.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 130th St; Adolph Reisner against Sundel Hyman and others, Nov. 8, 1909, (by deposit,) $162.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 130th St; National Bridge Works against Sundel Hyman and others, Oct. 23, 1909, (by deposit,) $360.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 130th St; David Schwartz against Sundel Hyman and others, Oct. 25, 1909, (by deposit,) $125.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 130th St; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Sundel Hyman and others, Oct. 25, 1909, (by deposit,) $190.

BROADWAY, 2,646; Wheeling Bros. Corrugating Co. against Bloomingdale Leasing Co. and others, Nov. 27, 1907, $1,207.

DEVOE TERRACE, 2,464 and 2,466; William E. Lyons against Thomas F. Murray and others, Aug. 14, 1900, (by bond,) $98.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 114 ft e of Jerome Av; Vincent Loan and Real Estate Co. against Rehboxk Construction Co. and others, Nov. 13, 1909, $710.

167TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Frank Paladino against Cathedral of St. John the Divine and others, Dec. 1, 1909, (by bond,) $377.

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 125th St, 75x99.11; Franklin L. Partridge against Caroline Urlig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

LEWIS ST, 3 and 5; Barnett Freedman against Louis I. Baron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Gordon.

MORRIS AV, s s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; David Stevenson Brewing Co. against Michael J. Kelly and others, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Campbell, Harding & Pratt.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 125x100; John W. Dunican against Bronx Refrigerating Co., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Earley & Carstarphen.

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x100.11; John T. Willets (guardian) against Ida Berkman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

HESTER ST, 72; Alexander C. Litterst and others against Max Rivlin and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. A. Walsh.

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 200x102.2; Orchard St, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x —; 8th St, s s, 70 ft e of Avenue C, 37x97.8; Willet St, e s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Willet St, e s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Willett St, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; 23d St, n e s, 150 ft s e of 2d Av, 25x38.9; 2d Av, s e, 40.4 ft s of 5th St, 20.1x80; 84th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102; 1st Av, 310 and 312, leasehold; 3d St, n s, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2, leasehold; Phebe Powelson against Clarissa Goodman and others, (partition;) attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson.

118TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x100.10; Annie J. Gruner and others against Michael Marrone and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

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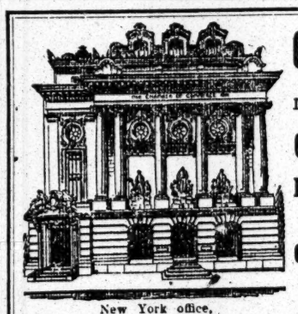

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Next Sunday's Christmas issue of The New York Times will be one of the most remarkable Christmas issues in the history of New York newspapers. An important feature will be a review of science and art in the United States for the last half century by world-renowned experts. The list follows:

AGRICULTURE
Gen. Francis H. Appleton
W. J. Spillman

ARCHITECTURE
Oscar Fay Adams
Thomas Hastings
William A. Boring

ART
William Carey Poland

ASTRONOMY
Prof. William W. Campbell
Prof. Herbert A. Howe

CHEMISTRY
Prof. Charles Baskerville
Prof. James Lewis Howe

CIVICS
Prof. Edward W. Bemis

CIVIL GOVERNMENT
Senator Moses E. Clapp
William Dudley Foulke

EDUCATION
Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken

ENGINEERING
Chas. W. Baker

GEOLOGY
George F. Becker

HISTORY
Paul Van Dkye
Prof. Charles Waldstein
Rossiter Johnson
Cong. James Breck Perkins

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Truxton Beale
Herbert W. Bowen
Sir Robert Hart
Ex-Ambassador Charlemagne Tower
Edwin D. Mead

LITERATURE
Horace Traubel
Mrs. Danske Dandridge
Prof. Kuno Francke
Edwin Markham

MEDICINE
Dr. Frederick W. Abbot

METEOROLOGY
Prof. Cleveland Abbe

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS
Judge Warren W. Foster

MUSIC
David Bispham
John Spencer Camp
Oscar G. Sonneck
Philip H. Goepp

NAVY, THE
Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich
Admiral Charles S. Sperry

NEGRO, THE
Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
Booker T. Washington

PRESS, THE
Medill McCormick

RELIGION
Rev. Solomon Schindler

SCIENCE
Sir Robert Ball
Sir William Huggins
Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
Morris Hillquit
Dr. Frederick H. Wines
Bolton Hall
Ex-Senator William E. Mason
Thomas E. Watson

STAGE
David Belasco
Edward Harrigan
Marguerite Merington

THEOLOGY
Rev. Dr. S. McConnell
Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water

WAR
The late Gen. O. O. Howard
Gen. Arthur Murray
Major Eben Swift

WOMEN'S PROGRESS
Alice S. Blackwell

GENERAL
Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock)
Henry Arthur Jones
Prof. William Sloane
Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn
George Bernard Shaw
Ex-U. S. Treasurer Charles H. Treat

Perhaps the most notable single feature will be a powerful story by Leonid Andreyev, the famous Russian author, entitled "The Crucifixion." As a graphic and moving description of the terrible tragedy on Calvary, of the agony and remorse of Judas Iscariot, and of the suicide of that miserable man, it is doubtful whether this article has ever been surpassed.

Beautiful Pictorial Sections

The pictorial sections will be unusually handsome. The reproductions are on heavy, calendered paper; and comprise examples in half-tone and color of the best work of famous artists.

In the first section consisting of half-tone reproductions, two full pages are given to Sigismund Goetze's masterpiece, "Despised and Rejected of Men." This magnificent composition contrasts in striking manner the humble Nazarene, patient and crowned with thorns, and the society world of to-day—proud, haughty and arrogant. Other full page half-tones are Elsley's delightful child picture, "Goodbye," Zatzka's charming and graceful "Dance of The Nymph," and Andreotti's "Rivals."

New Year's Eve in Times Square is the subject of an animated picture full of life and action on the first page of the second or color section. Full page pictures of Child Life at Christmas, give a charming home-touch. Reproductions of other fine paintings make the whole an art collection of unusual beauty and variety.

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¶Verona.....Dec. 11 | †Oceania (new) Dec. 22.
•D. D. Genova. Dec. 11 | Taormina (Phila.) Dec. 30

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Mohawk.....Dec. 10 | Apache.....Dec. 14
Comanche....Dec. 11 | Iroquois.....Dec. 15

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ORIENT CLARK'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CRUISE, February 5, '10, 73 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered Cruiser. 3 Cruises round the world. Tours to Europe. F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.

JULIUS J. WOLF and ANTHONY S. AMBROSE, Complainants, against GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA and GEORGE H. CALVERT, Receiver of said Company, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order duly made and filed herein on the 15th day of November, 1909, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Guardian Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania of creditors thereof resident in the State of New York must be presented on or before the 15th day of December, 1909, to the undersigned at his office, Room 145, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The first hearing before the undersigned will be held at his said office on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1909, at two o'clock P. M.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1909.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Special Master.

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Venezuela
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21 years' experience in arranging and conducting cruises ensures efficient management. Also cruises to the Orient and South America.

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All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)

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S. S. AMERIKA 23,000 TONS.

Leaving New York, Dec. 11, 9 A. M.

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.

†Amerika..Dec. 11, 9 AM | §G. Waldersee....Jan. 15
•Pres. Grant..Dec. 25, 9 AM | •Pres. Lincoln.....Jan. 29
†K. A. Vic..Jan. 5, 1 PM | •Pres. Grant.....Feb. 5
‖Pennsylvania..Jan. 8, 3 PM | †Amerika.....Feb. 12

‖Hamburg direct. •Omits Plymouth.

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The splendid, large steamships

MOLTKE, Dec. 9, 3 P. M (Christmas Sailing); HAMBURG, Jan. 6, Feb. 15; CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, etc., for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa (with occasional calls at the Azores and Madeira Islands). Excellent connection with steamers of Hamburg & Anglo-American Nile Co.'s services up the Nile through EGYPT.

ATLAS SERVICE.

Jamaica, Panama, SOUTH CENTRAL America, 24-25 day cruises, $135-$140.

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80 DAY ORIENT CRUISE

BY THE NEW TWIN-SCREW S. S. **"CINCINNATI"** (17,000 TONS)

The largest and finest steamship going to the Orient this year.

FROM NEW YORK

January 29, 1910

$325.00 Including landing and embarking expenses.

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NEW YORK and BOSTON To the MEDITERRANEAN and EGYPT

Via AZORES, MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, GENOA, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA

ROMANIC ..... JANUARY 15 ..... FEBRUARY 26 ..... APRIL 2 ..... MAY 14
CRETIC ..... JANUARY 29 ..... MARCH 13 ..... APRIL 16 ..... MAY 21
CANOPIC ..... FEBRUARY 12 ..... MARCH 24 ..... MAY 4 ..... JUNE 11

CEDRIC 21,035 tons Jan. 5, Feb. 16.

CELTIC 20,904 tons Feb. 2, Mar. 16

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Visiting Madeira—Spain, Ports of the MEDITERRANEAN, PALESTINE and EGYPT

Special Cruise of the **ARABIC** To the **ORIENT** Sailing from New York, Jan. 26, 1910

Including all Expenses Allowing stop over in Europe and return from Northern Ports

Costing only $400 and upwards

Cruises de Luxe to the West Indies

By New Twin Screw **"AVON"** 11,500 tons

TWO CRUISES (31 days each)	EASTER CRUISE (18 days)
$150 up	$85 up
From New York January 15 and February 19	from New York March 25

Also Yachting Tours by New Twin-Screw **"BERBICE"** through the West Indies

Bermuda

NEW WEEKLY SERVICE

By R.M.S.P. **"OROTAVA"** 6000 Tons

Dec. 15th and every Wednesday

Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner

High Class Cuisine—Orchestra

Electric Fans in all Rooms

Christmas Vacation Special rates including Hotel and Excursions

Sailings of Dec. 15th, 22nd and 29th to Bermuda

Sailing of Dec. 24th to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Barbados, Bermuda, Etc.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY **R. M. S. P.**

JAMAICA-COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.

Oruba.....Dec. 11 | Thames.....Jan. 8
Magdalena Dec. 24 | Clyde.....Jan. 22

Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up

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BERMUDA

A delightful ocean sail of 1,400 miles, and several days on these charming Islands, with hotels, carriage drives, transfers and trip to Reefs included.

Leave New York by Quebec S. S. Co.'s twin-screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5,530 tons, Dec. 11. Special Xmas Excursion Dec. 22.

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A series of pleasant short tours occupying from 3 to 7 days. Inclusive fares from $15.50 up. Weekly departures.

Independent Travel Tickets Everywhere, with or without hotel accommodation.

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Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships, Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN

Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.

Cecilie.....Dec. 14 | Prinz F'k Wm..Jan. 18
Kaiser Wm. II..Jan. 4 | Kronprinz Wm. Jan. 25

BREMEN DIRECT.

Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.

Rhein.....Dec. 9 | Zieten.....Dec. 23
Neckar..Sat., Dec. 18 | P. Irene.....Dec. 30

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS

Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.

•Berlin (new)..Dec. 11 | •Berlin (new)..Jan. 29
Barbarossa.....Jan. 8 | †Gr. Kurfuerst..Feb. 5

•Omits Algiers. †Orient Cruise.

Independent Around the World Tours.

Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.

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ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Caledonia, Dec. 11, 2 P. M. | Furnessia, Jan. 1, Noon
California, Dec. 18, 1 P. M. | Caledonia, Jan. 8, 3 P. M.

FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 TO $50.
THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.

Sailings for 1910 now ready.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Through unexpected change of plans, two excellent medium-priced cabins have become vacant for an early January Mediterranean sailing; parties contemplating a trip can obtain full particulars at Edwin H. Low's Steamship Agency, 1,123 Broadway, corner 25th St.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:12 | Sun sets..4:33 | Moon rises..8:50

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:04	5:30	11:30	11:37
Governors Island	5:35	5:52	12:11	11:58
Hell Gate	7:25	7:42	1:34	1:48

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 8.

SS Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
SS Phoebus, Hamburg, Nov. 28.
SS Inveresk, Manila, Oct. 16.
SS Cera, Lisbon, Nov. 22.
SS Eugenia, Almeria, Nov. 17.
SS Orotava, Kingston, Dec. 3.
SS Aillanca, Cristobal, Dec. 2.
SS Voltaire, Barbados, Dec. 2.
SS Oruba, Colon, Nov. 30.
SS Olinda, Kingston, Dec. 2.
SS Concho, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
SS J. M. Guffy, Port Arthur, Nov. 30.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 7.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Dec. 7.
SS Southfield, Philadelphia, Dec. 7.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Bretagne, Havre		7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rhein, Bremen		7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frutera, Puerto Barrios		11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal		11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen		——	12:00 M.
Moltke, Naples		——	3:00 P.M.
Germania, Naples		——	——
C. of Augusta, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Desterro, Cabedello		11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Sigismund, Jamaica		11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana		——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Southampton		6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amerika, Hamburg		5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool		6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London		——	9:00 A.M.
Berlin, Naples		——	11:00 A.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow		——	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda		8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sibiria, Inagua		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana		10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica		12:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. of Savannah, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Neckar	Bremen	Nov. 27
Auchencrag	Lisbon	Nov. 24
Voltaire	Barbados	Nov. 3
Seminole	Turk's Island	Dec. 3
Sibiria	Port Lamon	Nov. 23
Sicilia	Palermo	Nov. 27
Montserrat	Cadiz	Nov. 30
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 7
Altai	Inagua	Nov. 5
Napolitan Prince	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 7
Carmania	Naples	Nov. 28
Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 1
Iroquois	Avonmouth	Nov. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 7
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 6
El Cid	Galveston	Dec. 3
Monroe	Norfolk	Dec. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Altai	Santa Marta	Dec. 3
Prins Willem I	Jeremie	Dec. 3
Montserrat	Cadiz	Nov. 30
Sicilia	Palermo	Nov. 27
Napolitan Prince	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 7
Denver	Galveston	Dec. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 27
Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 4
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 4
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 4
Prins Willem I	Haiti	Dec. 2
Sergipe	Para	Dec. 1
Tudor Prince	Bahia	Nov. 24
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 7

Reported by Wireless.

SS Carmania, incoming from Naples, was reported by Marconi wireless 295 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:15 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Neckar, incoming from Bremen, was reported by Marconi wireless 274 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-day.

SS Campania, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 1,240 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday morning.

SS Majestic, incoming from Southampton, was reported by Marconi wireless 333 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon today.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, at Plymouth, Dec. 8.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, Dec. 8.
SS Cedric, at Naples, Dec. 8.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, Dec. 8.
SS Indrasamho, at Suez, Dec. 8.
SS Clement, at Para, Dec. 7.
SS Voturno, at Hamburg, Dec. 8.
SS Prinz Willem III., at Havre, Dec. 9.

Sailed.

SS Thames, from Southampton, Dec. 8.
SS Oceanic, from Southampton, Dec. 8.
SS Argenfels, from Shields, Dec. 7.
SS St. Andrew, from Antwerp, Dec. 8.
SS Florida, from Havre, Dec. 8.
SS Drachenfels, from Port Natal, Dec. 8.
SS Cearense, from Barbados, Dec. 7.
SS Virginia, from Naples, Dec. 4.

Passed.

SS San Giorgio, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close. New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only), (via Seattle)—Oceanic	Dec. 9 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Hilonian	Dec. 4 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria B. C.—Empress of China	Dec. 12 6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tymeario	Dec. 12 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Fitzpatrick	Dec. 13 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii and Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Monrolia	Dec. 18 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Dec. 22 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas and Cook Islands, New Zealand and especially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Dec. 22 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Dec. 22 6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Aorangi	Dec. 26 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport	Dec. 31 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

New York.....Dec. 11 | Philad'phia..Fri. Dec. 24
St. Louis, Frid., Dec. 17 | St. Paul.....Jan. 1

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.

Minnehaha, Dec. 11, 9 A.M. | Minneapolis, Dec. 25

Red Star Line From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.

New York—Antwerp—Paris

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING

NEW MAMMOTH S. S. •LAPLAND

From New York, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.

Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Dark Room, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Stenographer, Typist, Wireless, Submarine Signals. •Calls at Dover.

•Lapland, Tues. Dec. 14 | Zeeland.....Dec. 29
Finland.....Dec. 23 | Vaderland.....Jan. 5

White Star Line From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Arabic..Dec. 11, 10 AM | Laurentic.....Jan. 1
Celtic..Dec. 18, 10 AM | Baltic, Jan. 22, 2 P. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Majestic, Dec. 15, 9:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 29, 9:30 AM
Oceanic, Dec. 22, 2 PM | Adriatic, Jan. 12, 10 AM

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO **ITALY & EGYPT**

Via Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar.

First Winter Sailing to Alexandria.

JAN. 5, S. S. CEDRIC 21,035 Tons.

Largest Steamer to the Mediterranean.

Cedric, (21,035 Tons).....Jan. 5, Feb. 16
Romanic.....Jan. 15 | Cretic.....Jan. 29
Celtic, (20,904 Tons).....Feb. 2, March 16
Canopic.....Feb. 12 | Romanic.....Feb. 26

PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINES

From Piers 51-52-56 North River, 10 A. M.

QUEENSTOWN—FISHGUARD—LIVERPO

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

53—Scott County Macadamized Road Company, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Missouri ex rel. T. D. Hines, Prosecuting Attorney of Cape Girardeau County.—Argument concluded for the defendant in error.

54—Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, plaintiff in error, vs. United States of America ex rel. Belle Frost.—Argument continued for the defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow. Day call for Dec. 9: Nos. 56, 57, (and 301,) 58, (and 59, 60, 61, and 62,) 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—105—Hall v. Norddeutscher Lloyd, 106—Smith v. U S. 108—U S v. Boker. 109—Pollitz v. Wabash R R. 20—Matter of Fischer. 31—Welles v. Chic & Northwestern Ry. 48—Tibbits v. Converse. 104—Lewis Merc Co v. Klepner. 213—In re Greenberg. 34—Mutual Transit Co v. U S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hand, J.—Jury calendar. 57—First Nat Bank Mt Vernon v. Nat Park Bank. 10—Frost v. Barber. 20—Francisco v. Root. 36—Compaina, &c, v. Young.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—258—Timmins v. Canalboat E E Wright. 257—Monk v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 256—Underhill Brick Co. v. Tug New Rochelle. 248—U S v. SS Kroonland. 262—Dickinson v. Netherlands Nav Co. 275—Boyer v. U S. 253—Fox v. Tug John Arbuckle. 260—Steurer v. SS Orinoco, &c. 279—Kimball, &c, v. Yacht Old Glory. 252—L V Transp Co v. Canalboat Warfield, &c. 259—Monk v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 261—Atlantic Transp Co v. Grant. 113—Mulligan v. Tug Transfer 16. 199—Joyce v. Tug J D Dailey, &c. 147—Rogers v. Lighter S. L. Saville. 149—Livingston v. Tug R B Little. 273—Inter-State Lighterage Co v. Lighter 9, &c. 288—Hecht v. SS Siker. 290—Sidenburg v. Ferryboat Kingston. 237—Harrington v. Tug West Farms. 293—Reichert v. Barge Morna. 294—Penn R R v. M & C D & W Co, &c. 198—Tampa Fuel Co v. SS Doyer. 151—Hartford SS Co v. Kenna. 108—B & So Am Nav Co v. SS Gallia. 219—SS Atlas, Limitation, &c. 246—L V Transp Co v. M & C D & W Co, &c. 298—D, L & W R R v. SS Seneca. 299—Johnson Lighterage Co v. Stephens & C Transp Co. 300—Wilson v. Tug Henry O'Brien. 304—Tracy v. SS Dorothy, &c. 306—Shamrock Tow Co v. Tug Transport 20. 307—McGrath v. Steamboat J S Warden. 308—McGrath v. Steamboat Mt Desert. 309—McGrath v. Orient. 311—Maritime Dredging Co v. Goodwin Sand Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Houghton, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 46—Shane v. City of N Y. 49—Schumacher v. Illustrated Postal Card Co. 51—Deitsch v. Martin & Bowne Co. 53—Innis Speiden Co. v. Nevins. 54—Klein v. Vogel. 55—Davis v. Davids. 8—In re East 161st St. 7—McCarthy v. Bingham. 58—Ramsay v. Miller. 59—Am Exch Nat Bank v. Ganbert. 60—Goodman v. Ruth. 62—Cohen v. Nathaniel Fischer & Co. 63—Twin State Gas & Elec Co. v. Knickerbocker Trust Co. 65—Mitchell v. Dunmore Realty Co. 66—Wolfe v. Washington Life Ins Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Litigated motions. 1—In re MacLean, J.—Litigated motions. 2—In re Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 2—Wallace v. Wallace. 3—Huestis v. Cosnequita Sec Co. 4—Martin v. Mishkin. 5—In re Triangular area. 6—Mulligan v. Selferd. 7—Wilcox v. Phila Gas Co. 8—In re Kelly. 9-10—Sanford v. Sanford. 11—Crompton v. Seaich. 12—Ringsdorf v. Ringsdorf. 15—Rice v. Rice. 14—In re Derrick. 15—Nicoll v. Cadwalader. 16—Coussirdt v. Mezzulo. 17—Fass v. Zahler. 18—Hart v. Whitcomb. 19—Levy v. Henig. 20—Kellogg v. Jaeger. 21—Sisman v. Sisman. 22—In re Levy. 23—In re Carter Av. 24—Mowbray v. Mowbray. 25—Detroit Say Bank v. Gay. 26—Tunis v. Tunis. 27—Fink v. Hedley. 28—In re Keith. 29—Goodstein v. Caldwell. 30—Carey v. Carey. 31—Boyle v. Bklyn Hts & C R R. 32—Oppenheim v. Bloomingdale. 33—Middleton v. Middleton. 34—Becker v. Woodcock. 35-35½—Grady v. Bklyn Hts R R. 36—Schuster v. same. 37—Goldstein v. Smith. 38—Italian Trust Co. v. Galt. 39—City of N Y v. Cullen. 40—In re Williams. 41—Wickwire v. Cottonwood Copper Co. 42—Weiman v. Levin. 43—Bleiberg v. Bleiberg. 44—Zatz v. Zatz. 45—Yates v. Yates. 46—Perito v. Northrop. 47—Soter v. Rogow. 48—Pacifico v. Smith. 49—In re Oakley. 50—Thompson Co. v. O'Hare. 51—Nemtzoff v. Rosser. 53—Romano v. Wenig. 53—De Paul v. Buonino. 54—Kilmer v. Kilmer. 55—Fiesel v. White Sewing Mach Co. 56—Llebovitz v. Hieber Co. 57—Cochrane Mfg Co. v. Galland Co. 58—Tilden v. N Y Realty Owners.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J.—Motions. Demurrers. 2345—N Y Herald Co v. Town Topics Pub Co. 2380—Gussenhoff v. Chen. Preferred causes. 4364—Perkins v. Perkins. 4285—Brooks v. Excelsior Sav Bank. General calendar. 2855—Roediger v. Roediger. 2051—Steglich v. Schneider 3237—Stone v. Stone. 3380—Roth v. City of N Y. 3041—Callery v. Sugraines. 3700—Hall v. Hall. 3476—Lieberman v. Saperstein. 3696—Baver Co. v. Leahy Const Co. 2714—Dockwieler. 2861—Donovan v. Donovan. 2869—Martin v. Flood. 2879—Hansen v. Keil. 2887—Schwartz v. Klaf. 2889—Assenheimer v. Assenheimer. 2892—Bonnetti v. Molloy. 2902—Tirone v. Tirone. 2903—King v. Croft. 2911—Metzlar v. Wood. 2912—Peppler v. Greenfield. 2918—Weintraub v. Weintraum. 2919—Alexander v. Alexander. 2920—Mojones v. Burman. 2930—Skolny v. Richter. 2931—Grandville v. Stearns. 2933—Fitzgibbon v. Parker. 2936—Marotta v. Marotta.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Pound, J. 1—Thomas F. Whalen, William F. Delaney, James W. Martin, George Fissler. 2—Margaret Hayes. 3—Frank Roche.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 6010—Bagg v. White. 6028—McCaul Const Co v. Cohen. 5181—Danzig v. Baroody. 5580—Streicher v. Grossman. 5583—Sampson v. Rutherford Rubber Co. 5369—Goldman v. Duerr. 5588—Kerr v. Russell. 5421—Hudson River Day Line v. Guardian Fire Ins Co. 5893—Saks & Co v Smith. 5615—Smith v. Petri. 6062—Kahely v. Kahely. 4596—Ostransky v. Wolff. 4733—Brandly v. U S Fid & Gty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—1033—Thomas v. Union Ry. 1005—Frankel v. Joline. 1048—Pers v. Ladd. 1401—McDermott v. Erie R R. 1041—Landsman v. Joline. 1042—Same v. same. 1061—Muldoon v. Int R T Co. 1372—Clark v. N Y C & H R R. 286—Crouse v. Int R T Co. 1009—McLoughlin v. Joline. 59—Fink v. Erie R R. 75—Webber v. Int R T Co. 820—Coveney v. Whitridge. 1018—Wheeler v. Joline. 1020—Same v. same. 1071—Schnall v. Nassau Elec R R. 603—Felton v. B H R R. 565—Szatkawskie v. Int R T Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J.—892—Labravico v. City of New York. 2410—Temple v. Becklein. 2600—Gilbert v. Beadleston & Woerz. 2604—Jordan v. Phelan. 2665—O'Connor v. Foundation Co. 2682—Glassman v. Hawks & Wetherbee. 1916—Sheppard v. Dreyfus. 4031—Hooley v. Talcott. 954—M. Walter Straus v. 974—Max Walter v. same. 6140—McGuire v. Pfeiffensneider. 5893—Stephan v. Ward. 2254—Roche v. N Y Edison Co. 1033—Mechanics' Nat Bk v. Secor. 2391—Martin v. Althaus. 2270, 2271—Feldheim v. Kedhon. 5600—Schwaner v. City of N Y. 2638—Hausmann v. Wanamaker. 2738, 2736—Hochman v. Carlen Con Co. 2844—Fechtig v. Ruhle. 2851—Genoreso v. Isenberg. 666—Lo Monaco v. Murphy Const Co. 2189—Mullen v. N Y & Long Branch S B Co. 871—Krotofsky v. Haff. 2580—Berler v. Kane. 2581—Buchanan v. City of N Y. 2586—Mercandanti v. O K Express Co. 2587—Goldfuss v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co. 2590—Jones v. Feeder. 2535—Mayer v. Clarkson Co. 6079—Maloney v. Terry & Tench Co. 5768—Peet v. Harlem Const Co. 2592—McCadden v. Steinway. 2594, 2595—Gosen v. Strauss. 2597—Runym v. N Y City Ry. 2599—Graham v. City of N Y. 2601—Brown v. same. 2602—Vickery v. same. 2609—Menton v. Schwab. 2610—Bassner v. United Engr and Con Co. 2613—Morse v. Star Co. 2614—Colt v. Platt. 2616—Weil v. Fadenhecht. 2617—Gibson v. City of N Y. 2622, 2623—Ferrier v. Hupfel. 2624—Kulike v. Baraschick. 2626—Price v. Lee Co. 2627—Village v. Daniels.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J.—3362—Acolian Co v. Brennan. 3906—Collins v. Ahearn. 6116—Shaw v. Dunn. 1404—Schweinberg v. Altman. 3085—London Realty Co v. Oelsner. 2573—Stutzbach v. City of N Y. 3268—Tomanello v. Nicosia. 3008—Welsh Mach Wks v. Maher. 3717—Clement v. Busse. 3311—Ware v. Banta. 3339—F & M Schaefer Brew Co. v. Cunningham. 3370—Miller v. Miller. 3371—Steck v. same. 3377—Grossman v. Rubin. 4357—City of N Y v. Martin. 3468—Am Woolen Co v. Levy. 2957—Friedsberg v. City of N Y. 2888—Adler v. Ebling Brew Co. 2752—Reynolds v. Stiebel. 2193—Friedman v. Levy. 3008—Mugler v. Fleischmann R & C Co. 1888—Fleetman v. Galland-Cohn-Hall Co. 3468—P Roberts & Co v. Gordon. 3083—Johnson v. Wilson. 3113—Am Am Distilling Co v. Montagne. 914—Saltzman v. Polstein. 3508—Cambell v. Metzger. 3522—Solomon v. Climax Specialty Co. 3588—Hamilton v. Wilmerding. 3596—American Lumber Co v. Aaronson. 3598—Watson v. Gordon. 3605—Leparlo v. Haines. 3693—Warner v. Traner. 3699—Oriental Bank v. Smith. 3723—Carpenter v. Hawes. 3727—Tilgram v. Cons Rosedale Cement Co. 3720—Failbee v. Levy. 3514—Coatsworth v. Everard. 3515—Cons. Eng Co v. Fox. 3576—Hero v. Zelaya. 1854—Hol-Tan Co v. Smith. 2880—Rolan v. Hewitt. 6049—Creem v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 3557—Gargiula v. Olim. 3688—Perman v. Nevin. 3758—Watts v. Doull-Miller Co. 2469—Garrettson v. Standard Milk Flour Co. 3662—Minzesheimer v. Bryan. 3668—Morris v. Bassick. 3673—Salter v. Hammerstein. 3700—People's Surety Co v. Arden. 1889—Zeltner Brew Co v. Draemel. 1894—Same v. Hoffman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate: August Balze, Cecilia Weiss, Thomas J. Smith, Marie Loerwald, Alfred Straut, William C. Morgan, Charlotte Morris.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Contested wills: Michael Mullerl, Abraham Azivolinsky, Richard C. Walsh.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Conlan, J.; Part II., La Fetra, J.; Part III., McAvoy, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J.—Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45. 4562—Standard Audit Co v. Rothbotham. 1213—Jansen v. O'Rourke Co. 3849—Salzman v. Mulochill. 2282—Hamilton Bank v. Mullin. 2434—Hudson Companies v. Gronberg. 4784—Wiener v. Blinn. 4818—Breet v. Larson. 1448—Kleiner v. Cohen. 4846—Schmidt v. Schwartz. 4880—Condon v. Bedell. 5566—Goldstein v. Glockner. 5190—Lee v. Weir. 7076—Frank v. Schwartz. 5588—Little v. Vermilyea. 5590—Ash v. Thurnauer. 5592—Goldberg v. Bush Terminal Co. 5594—Walsh v. Bowman Auto Co. 5599—Niegmann v. Schmitz. 5607—Karmin v. Berlin. 5614—Packard v. Parker Co. 5614½—McGowan v. Pettit. 5616—Popel v. Int R T Co. 5617—Same v. same. 5619—Kaiser v. Tamm. 5626—Jelienik v. Heine. 5628—Painting Con Co v. St. Nicholas Hygeia Ice Co. 5629—Wernckoff v. Lincoln Holding Co. 5630—Ehrich v. Hammersiough. 5632—Steixnerv. Hirsch 5633—Kelly v. Friedman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schmuck, J.—Short causes. 1578—Gerstenfeld v. German. 1483—Frank v. Subin. 1593—Agoglia v. De Lawrence. 1426—Wolff v. Megargel. 1508—Schnee v. Mountain Const Co. 1564—Thorne v. Isaacson. 1342—Sturba v. Illinois Surety Co. 1542—Hochberg v. Frank. 1539—Lederer v. Goldston. 1595—Shurk v. Goldberg. 1602—State Bank v. Hertz. 1603—Pendall v. Fashion Mfg Co. 1604—Nelson v. Hulma. 1605—Carnegie Trust Co. v. Heinze. 1608—Tyler v. Savage. 1611—Glatzer v. Zimmbaum. 1612—Lerman v. Nelson. 1600—France v. Douros. 1606—Bloch v. Abraham. 1607—Schurer v. Kohn.

Referees Appointed New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Bruen v. Maguire—J. Maurice Warmser. Wells v. Mulhall—Albert P. Massey. In re Girard—M. Linn Bruce.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Armstrong—James Ridgway.

Receivers Appointed New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—East River Sav Inst v. Betsy Duhroff—Jacob Katz.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Jennie Freed v. Andy Golden—Francis Place. Franklin L. Partride v. Caroline Uhlig—Walter B. Walker.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—Caroline H. Johnson v. Daniel P. Richey—Henry Hirschman. Edward Castello v. Gustav Zapf—Arthur H. Zetman. Leon Hanger v. N Y Hose Supporter Co.—Henry W. Nayo.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Burr, Thomas, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 1022—Anderson v. Casey Co. 1008—Klein v. Gallin. 1012—Gordon v. N Y Ev Journal. 1025—Delancy v. Carpenter. 1027 M. A.—Holdridge v. Goebler. 1028—Welch v. Waterbury. 1029—Lawlor v. New Eng Realty Co. 1030—Matter of Seeber. 1032—Dalzell v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1033—Sechette v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 1034—Roberts v. O'Brien. 1035—Volgas v. Rockland Power Co. 1036—Faudington v. Erie R R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Crane, J.—Day calendar. 4326—Flatbush Improv Co. v Atl, Gulf & Pac Co. 4331—Construc Material & Coal Co v. Grace Court Construc Co. 4337—Malafsky v. Klein. 4339—Hubbard v. Hubbard. 4341—Tupper v. Wmsb Trust Co. 4342—Eckhoff v. Eckhoff. 4344—Terminal Bldg v. Dubrof. 4345—Man Ribbon Co v. Hymen. 4348—Stark v. Hempelman. 4349—Dreyfus v. Schaffer. 4350—Kenyon v. Napier. 3672—Schwartz v. Lewis. 4046—Fenn v. Fenn. 4188—Hollohan v. Rempe. 3892—Conroy v. Conroy. 4142—Herb v. Herb. 4003—Bomzer v. Kaplan. 3993—Wilchinsky v. Benjamin. 4302—Brund v. Massari. 4288—Rosinowitz v. Rabinowitz. 3868—Jackel v. Jackel. 2588—Martin v. Martin. 4144—Caruba v. Bonarsinga. 2922—Ihmels v. Rohr Drug Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Clark, J.—32—Homuth v. Andresen. 2175—Krapp v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6939—Wells v. Howard. 1205 to 1212—Edwards and seven other cases v. Board of Education. 4945—Guilfoyle v. McCarthy. 1322—Steinfeld v. Webb. 1543—Meigel v. Crandall Co. 2321—Joss v. Johns Manville Co. 1217—O'Toole v. Norck. 1989—Hayner v. Arbuckle. 2031—Breiman v. Mullin. 1244—Frick v. Havagan. 1977—Ludwig v. Sterling Piano Co. 6541—Scoles v. Mack. 537—Solomon v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1668—Stabbe v. B H R R. 1078—Schornstein v. same. 6312—Ward v. Campion. 5365—Levy v. Barnard. 6479—People ex rel Ajas v. Board of Health. 6425—Kliewer v. Hudson & Manhattan R R. 4887—Gliegerich v. Kuhla. 6591—Borsky v. National Lead Co. 6549—Brady v. N Y C & H R R R. 6872—Michel v. Enterman. 6747—Brown v. Otten et al. 5156—Watson v. Eakins. 6190—Deebach v. Gair Co. 6581—Dolan v. Hudson & Manhattan R R. 6831—McNally v. Clarke Co. 1916—Napoli v. Nassau R R. 1807 and 1808—Burgio v. City of N Y. 1994—Kravialis v. N Y C & H R R R. 1510—Kiamer v. Welz & Zerweck. 6429—Baker v. Citizens' Trust Co. 7214—Home Title Ins Co v. Taft Const Co. 7260—Lerner v. Adler. 7252—Burr v. Isham.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 7036—Garcia v. Waldron. 7251—Koempel v. Jenkins, Jr. 7094—Jahns v. Grace Court Co. 6810—Barnes v. Tang. 7258—Donnelly v. Gnaut. 7110—Steinberg v. Morrison. 7227—Levy v. Sonnenstrohl. 7038—Degorde v. Burton. 1793—Gross v. B H R R. 1601—Flynn v. Judge. 1602—Judge v. Flynn. 6441—North Am Brewery v. Fossing. 1542—Desmond v. Foundation Co. 5686—Herold v. De Valencia. 1689—Mandel v. City of New York. 1690—Stutzman v. same. 7276—Cook v. Cook. 4756—Shackleton v. C I & B R R. 7102—Jacobson v. Jenks Co. 2123—Berman v. Tampole. 1055—Lamberson v. Wecksen. 1998—Hooley v. Flacus Glass Co. 6477—Schill v. Murphy. 1545—Bojar v. B H R R. 6793, 6794—Kanz v. Bullwinkle. 1367—Silvert v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1661—Baker v. City of N Y et al. 1742—Tregaskis v. B H R R. 2445—Dalton v. C I & B R R. 2124—McGill v. McCann. 1549—Hart v. Nassau R R. 1491—Depping v. Nat Smoked Fish Co. 34—Sinnott v. Expanding Thread Co. 6493—Orr Co v. Fischel et al. 1139—Epstein v. Tunik et al. 7275½—Granoff v. Wolff et al. 2057—Diamond v. Nimark et al. 2114—Lowman v. Penn. Steel Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 2200.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J.—1677—People v. Joseph Flood. 1619—Surratt v. Burbank. 1688—Ogden v. Ferrier. 1674—Seymour v. Young Bros Feed Co. 1630—Tichborne Press v. Fordham. 1535—Henning v. Town of Greenburg. 1644—Martin v. Flaherty. 1651—Cypher v. Wilson. 1604—Mills v. Ruland. 1657—Ott v. New Rochelle Motor Car Co. 1658—Ott v. same. 1452—Meyer v. Redler. 1642—Morrisey v. Young. 1689—Decker v. Verdery Cond Milk Co. 1693—Dimock v. Fisch & Margotta. 1695—Klein v. McDonald. 1704—Nethercott v. Stack. 1705—Marucci v. Muller. 1707—Kleist v. Nora. 1711—Wilkins v. Village of White Plains. 1713—Duffy v. Mack Paving and Cons Co. 1714—Studwell v. Beetson. 1716—Prince v. Herrman. 1717—Tompkins v. Barnes. 1478—Purdy v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I.—Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 192—Valley Farms Co of Yonkers v. N. Y. C. & H R R R. 32—Showers v. Receivers of Union Ry. 34—Buffel v. same. 500—Kruse v. N Y C & H R R R. 155—Herrman v. New England Nav Co. 167—Rieu v. Bremmell. 91—Borzick v. N Y C & H R R R. 218—Bard v. Carey. 220—Bennscal v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 29—Kavanagh v. N Y C & H R R R. 175—Cotton v. City of Yonkers. 176—Same v. same. 191—Hughes v. Hunters Island Co. 214—Mola v. Erie Railroad. 219—De Witt v. American-La France Fire Engine Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 227—Towle v. Everard. 229—Mee v. Smith Machine Co. 37—Carvano v. Brook. 107—Genna v. N Y C & H R R R. 137—Sabine v. same. 200—Underhill v. Nat Exhibition Co. 231—Wright v. Bates. 232—Sarles v. Roughtear. 233—Signorelli v. Bonnard Bronze Co. 234—Same v. same. 235—Jeaty v. Whitney-Steen Co. 236—Knox v. N Y C & H R R R. 237—Dawson v. de Verastegui. 238—Same v. same. 239—Peterson v. N Y C & H R R R. 240—Krasnow v. Bigelow. Highest number reached, 240.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Held temporarily at the 275th Police Precinct Building, 4th St., near Vernon Av., Long Island City, Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 134—Greenbaum v. Nagelman. 128—Rothfritz v. B H R R Co. 130—Gannon v. same. 132—Fleming v. same. 133—Woolney v. Sussman. 79—Peterson v. B H R R. 108—Weber v. Uttermark. 144—Kellinghausen v. Leuckert. 126—Best v. L I R R Co. Balance of calendar passed for the day. Highest number reached on general calendar is 134.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County. Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 748—Conway, an infant, vs. Wilson et al. 709—Schilling v. Pfizer Co. 491—Erickson v. Central Brewing Co. of N Y. 744—Daly v. Fischer. 745—Svododa v. Burke & Sons Co et al. 746—Weiland v. Somerville Realty Co. 386—Poppenhausen v. Poppenhausen et al. 538—Fisher, an infant, v. B H R R Co. 741—Saint Mark's African Methodist Church v. Buggemann et al. 1105—Whitebread v. L I R R Co et al. 689—Wagner v. Astoria Veneer Mills. 688—Yeager v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 567—Rogers et al v. L I R R Co. 13—Burgess et al v. same. 22—King v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. Balance of calendar passed for the day. Highest number is 748.

RELINQUISH THE BUCKINGHAM.

Messrs. Wetherbee and Wood to Devote Themselves to the Gotham Alone.

Charles L. Wetherbee and William R. Wood, associated in the management of the Hotel Buckingham for nearly twenty years, will retire from this hotel next May, and devote their entire attention to the Hotel Gotham, of which they took possession in August, 1908, on a twenty-one-year lease.

Among those reported to be negotiating for the Buckingham is Leland Sterry, a brother of Frederick Sterry, the director of the Plaza. Mr. Sterry, who has been manager for his brother's chain of hotels in the South, arrived in town yesterday.

The Buckingham was opened to the public on Jan. 11, 1876, under the management of George Kemp, and was referred to as "Buckingham Palace."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Applewood Is Held by Board to be "Lumber" and Not a Cabinet Wood.

Applewood was held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be "lumber," and not dutiable at the high rates provided for "cabinet" woods. The case before the Board was in the name of H. J. Carbon.

Some of the importations were made under the tariff of 1897, while the others fall within the Act of August 5, of the current year. In each instance the merchandise was claimed to be dutiable either at the rate of $2 per thousand feet board measure, under the Dingley tariff, or at $1.25 per thousand feet under the Aldrich-Payne tariff of this year. General Appraiser McClelland, who writes the decision for the Board, upholds the contention of the importer that the merchandise is "lumber" and not cabinet wood.

The General A'ppraiser states that the Government offers no evidence in support of its classification, while the witnesses, in behalf of the importers, testified that they had never heard of applewood classified as a cabinet wood. Mr. McClelland finds that the assessment returned by the Government is erroneous, and that the contention of the importer is correct. The protest is accordingly, sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

H. LOVEMAN & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver in bankruptcy for H. Loveman & Co., dealers in dry goods, 126 Avenue C. The assets are estimated at $1,500.

DAVID COHEN & CO.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 31, 1908, against David Cohen & Co., cloak manufacturers, 93 Canal Street, on consent of creditors.

BRUNSTEIN & STEINMAN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 17 against Brunstein & Steinman, cloak manufacturers, 679 Broadway, at it was stated that the claims of all creditors have been satisfied.

MAX SIEGEL.—Max Siegel, dealer in dress goods, 1,388 Fifth Avenue, has made a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 15 cents in a note at sixty days, and Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Nov. 9.

MORRIS A. BERKOWITZ.—Judge Holt has set aside the discharge from bankruptcy granted on March 8, 1909, to Morris A. Berkowitz, cloak manufacturer, 57 West Houston Street, and has designated John J. Townsend referee in bankruptcy to take testimony of the objecting creditors, M. Bernstein & Sons and A. Rosen, who are represented by Morris Meyers.

ELIAS & M. ABOUSSLEMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Elias & M. Abousslemen, wholesale dry goods and notions, 74 Greenwich Street, show liabilities of $91,029, of which $23,659 are notes which should be paid by others, and nominal assets of $47,372, consisting of stock, $7,000; office safe and desks, $35; accounts, $31,829; notes, $8,207, and cash in banks, $211. There are about 200 creditors, among whom are the Market and Fulton National Bank, $4,700; Public Bank, $4,400; European-American Bank, $1,500; Merchants Exchange National Bank, $1,000; Mrs. Wilson & Co., $3,385; Mrs. Saidy Badwy, Syria, $1,864, and Mrs. K. M. Raad, Georgetown, S. C., $1,540.

M. COHEN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of M. Cohen & Co., dresses, suits, and cloaks, 100 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $65,153 and nominal assets of $52,172, consisting of stock, $20,000; fixtures, $4,000; accounts, $16,600; assigned accounts, $5,800; notes and checks, $2,972, and a chattel mortgage, $2,800. They also have 125 shares of stock of the J. M. Acheson Company of Portland, Ore.; five shares of the Adams Cloak, Suit, and Fur House, and some mining stocks, value unknown. Among the creditors are Valentine, Bentley, Spielman & Co., $6,256; S. J. Hall & Son, $3,730; John Bry & Son, $3,712; Ig. Roth, $2,924; Continental Silk Mills, $2,486; Andrews Mills Company, $2,080; Arnold Constable & Co., $2,248, and Rusch & Co. $2,191.

SONNABEND & GROMER.—Henry W. Pollock of Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, attorneys for Sonnabend & Gromer, real estate agents of 171 Broadway and 311 West 116th Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 2, said yesterday that they would demur to the petition. Their liabilities are about $18,000. They were the agents for seven buildings leased by the United Merchants Realty and Improvement Company. Stroock & Stroock, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, have been questioning Wolfgang Gromer, one of the partners, who is a headwaiter in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to ascertain something about the firm's affairs, but he said he did not know anything about the business, as he let Mr. Sonnabend have entire charge of it. He had been in business with Mr. Sonnabend ten years and had implicit faith in him. He is out about $5,000 for money he let Mr. Sonnabend have to run the business. Since the panic of 1907 the business has been bad and Mr. Sonnabend was continually asking for money, and Mr. Gromer has let him have $20, $40, $50, or $100, whatever money he had saved out of his earnings and tips.

DWIGHT K. TRIPP.—Dwight K. Tripp, lawyer, at the Imperial Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $216,754, and no assets. Among the creditors are James Hasson of 68 Park Place, Montclair, N. J., loaned between 1891 and 1909; George Smith, 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, $40,000, money loaned in 1894; George Farnsworth, Chicago, $15,000, money loaned in 1902; Frederick W. Hartwell, Providence, R. I., $8,241, indorsement on a note; Henry E. Wheeler, Stamford, Conn., $6,000 money loaned in 1904; estate of Benjamin P. Crane, Chicago, $4,500, notes; Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $2,500, loan, and Robert P. Stafford, $2,719, room rent and sundries at the Imperial Hotel. Of the liabilities $2,219 is secured by 55,000 shares of stock of the International Cigar Machines Company, a South Dakota corporation organized in 1903, of which he was President capitalized at $5,000,000, but the company has never done any business, and the stock has no actual value. Mr. Tripp came here from Chicago in 1901.

ATWOOD-RAVEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Atwood-Raven Company, manufacturers of paper boxes, 403 East Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Abraham Lehman of Baltimore, $21,000, money loaned; N. Lehman & Brother, Baltimore, $1,250, money loaned, and Francis J. Batchelder, $80, services. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and made preferential transfers of property to creditors. Judge Hough appointed Ex-Senator Martin Saxe receiver, with a bond of $5,000, on application of Hastings & Gleason, who said that the liabilities are about $45,000, of which about $7,000 is for merchandise and the balance for loans, and the assets about $18,000, which includes machinery, $4,500, that cost $19,000; accounts, $8,000; manufactured stock, $500, and materials, $4,000. The bankruptcy was the result of the rise in prices of raw materials. The company had made contracts when raw materials were low, and, since the price has gone up, it has been losing money and was unable to meet its obligations. The company was incorporated on Sept. 26, 1905, and is capitalized at $100,000. William Lehman is Treasurer and E. R. Rosenbaum is Vice President and Manager.

Judgments.

These judgments for more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Althouse, Walter B.—W. B. Fuerth, possession of property and costs, $135 or $2,352.
Amoroux, George L., et al.—B. Riesner, $173.
Breuning, Frank, et al.—Stewart Distilling Co., $324.
Bowler, Michael—Bell Electric Construction Co., $149.
Brooks, William, et al.—H. Giesel, Jr., $599.
Baird, William A., et al.—German-American Ins. Co., $114.
Butler, John P.—A. McOwen, $480.
Barnett, Endoise, et al.—M. L. Smith, costs, $112.
Caligiuni, Pasquale—A. Werkeman et al., $209.
Courtney, Bernard—W. Chapman, Jr., $2,146.
Chojnicke, Antoni—Roebling Construction Co., costs, $106.
Crandall, Joel E.—A. A. Weigert et al., $151.
Colquhoun, Duncan A., (not summoned,) et al.—B. Riesner, $173.
Carucci, John and Rosario—D. Pizzutiello, $502.
Dymock, John—Security Audit Co., $195.
Duffy, Joseph F.—A. L. Moyer, costs, $108.
De Lisser, Rudolph L.—S. E. A. Stern, $495.
Elnkowitz, Louis—R. Schreier, $444.
Emerson, Edwin—V. C. Pepe, $193.
Fischer, David—B. Cooperman et al., $509.
Forster, Marie—D. Rush, $380.
Fairbanks, Fred—D. P. Nichols et al., costs, $118.
Fugazy, Humbert—M. N. Clement, $1,820.
Flohl, Alois G.—Sanitary Fire Proofing and Contracting Co., $152.
Fox, Rose, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Same—Same, $1,000.
Fay, John T. and Ava N.—H. D. Lambourne et al., costs, $401.
Goodwin, Arthur H.—L. Cannon, $102.
Gelb, Louis A.—Werner Co., $129.
Guggenheim, Grace B.—W. Guggenheim, costs, $156.
Green, Charles, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Gorwins, Hannah—David Mayer Brewing Co., $169.
Goodman, David—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Heifer, Isaac—J. Monks, $29,988.
Harkness, George R., et al.—T. C. Wood, $368.
Haendel, Frederick J.—J. McGuckin, $366.
Kehoe, William J.—D. M. Junk, $324.
Kehoe, William J.—D. M. Junk, $487.
Knecht, Fred, et al.—Stewart Distilling Co., $324.
Klein, Sadie—Corn Exchange Bank, $255.
Laster, Hyman and Mary, (not summoned)—E. Quat, $130.
Lefkowitz, Hyman—J. Skolsky, $128.
Lanson, Fidele—Rohe & Bros., $286.
Letzer, Edwin—E. Thalman et al., $362.
Loricchio, Demetrio, et al.—People, &c., $1,500.
Lemmon, James D., et al.—P. Fox, costs, $146.
Maguire, Sylvester H., et al.—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., $366.
Mishkin, Jacob. (not summoned,) et al.—L. A. Moseson, $358.
Miller, John, Sr., and John, Jr.—J. Meurer, $468.
Morrow, George K.—H. T. Weeks, $3,619.
Messler, Charles E.—T. Clinchy, $218.
Missildine, Arthur—H. M. Shaley, $157.
Ogborn, Emlen C.—C. Cleveland, $215.
Pfaltz, Adolph—M. Fuchs, $273.
Perry, James—G. F. Simpson, $265.
Prager, Louis D., et al.—German-American Ins. Co., $114.
Phillipson, Emil—U. I. Earll, $168.
Poehn, Emil—G. Straus, $330.
Rapisardi, Giuseppe—M. Dumey et al., $206.
Rabinoff, Nicholas—N. Friedman, $188.
Rando,

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—$200 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of several diamond rings, solitaires, and a large diamond shirt stud; lost on Sunday in vicinity of 1,479 Washington Av., Bronx. B. Siegal, 1,479 Washington Av.

LOST—In Times Building or between Times Building and 8 Morningside Av., small black patent leather pocketbook, containing money and telephone receipt. Call 1000 Bryant, or address M. E. S., Advertising Dept., N. Y. Times.

LOST—ABOUT LAST TUESDAY, EMERALD AND DIAMOND BRACELET, PLATINUM SETTING; LIBERAL REWARD. MRS. J. LEDLIE HEES, 247 5TH AV.

LOST—Subway, evening Dec. 4, silver bag, containing lady's watch and chain, trip book to Philadelphia Penn. Railroad; liberal reward, no questions. C. H. Parker, Manager's Office, Wanamaker's.

LOST—Handbag containing money and articles of little value except to owner, in Subway train, between 42d St. and Brooklyn Bridge; reward for return. John A. Schwartz, 840 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOST—Chamois bag containing diamond horseshoe pin, pair diamond earrings, and 4 rings; Loeser's to Abraham & Straus's; liberal reward. Mrs. Bennett, 53 East 31st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

LOST—On Dec. 5, between West 85th St. and Grand Central Station, gold mesh bag, engraved "Mrs. Edward S. Levy"; liberal reward for its return to No. 68 West 85th St.

LOST—$250 reward for return of string of 95 pearls lost on 5th Av. near 48th St. Dec. 4; no questions asked. 37 Madison Av.

LOST—On Dec. 8, a black leather handbag, containing gold watch, &c., marked "E. C. S." in one corner. Finder please return to 170 West 59th St.; generous reward.

LOST—Persian lamb boa, on Madison Av. car or in 30th St. between 4th and Madison Avs., about 3 o'clock Dec. 7; return to Bowsky, 600 Madison Av. $15 reward.

LOST—At Wanamaker's, an alligator pocketbook, containing money and coral ring; finder can keep money, but please return ring. H. Z., 367 First St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold Phi Beta Kappa pin; "Percival Gates Barnard" on back; Tufts, '96; Fulton, Court Sts, Wednesday; reward. Return 89 Clark St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jet and steel bag. Forsythe's waist counter, about 3:30; return bag and contents, no questions, retain money. R 63 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—Square gold locket, diamond in centre; two girls' pictures inside; suitable reward. Return to N. London, 31 Peck Slip, New York City.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, between 267 West 90th St. and Carnegie Hall, pearl heart with diamonds; liberal reward. 267 West 90th St.

LOST—Monday, a silver chain bag, marked "H. W. A."; liberal reward given for its return. Telephone 4326—Morningside.

LOST—Black lynx scarf, in Subway, Dec. 7, about 5:30 P. M.; reward. G. Feldstein, 100 West 121st St.

LOST—Beaded bag, Manhattan Opera Monday; reward. Return Brondum, Hotel Alabama, 18 East 11th St.

LOST—Dec. 8 at Stern Bros., or 23d St., going to McCreery's, a $100 bill. Reward, $50. 22 East 34th St.

LOST—Monday, sable collar, neighborhood 115th St. and Lenox Av.; reward. Greenberg, 144 West 113th St.

LOST—Wanamaker's store, Monday afternoon, Persian lamb collarette; reward. Key, 509 West 122d St.

LOST—Gold watch; Subway train, Dec. 5, between 149th and 18th Sts. Reward at 210 East 18th St.

LOST—Diamond ring, fleur de lis design; liberal reward. Miss Waidler, 114 Lexington Av.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Times Square Hotel and Plaza Music Hall, lady's gold watch, diamond in case, on gold pin. Return Times Square Hotel; liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Times Square Hotel and Plaza Music Hall, lady's gold watch, diamond in case, on gold pin; return Times Square Hotel; liberal reward.

$10 REWARD for leather fob with gold coin; lost Sunday, 57th to 103d St. Apartment 2, west, 241 West 102d St.

LOST.—Monday, near 50th and 5th Av., a French bulldog; dark brindle; name on collar, "Yorton, Oyster Bay." Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to 131 East 66th St.

LOST—In neighborhood St. Luke's Hospital, a dark blue handbag containing a bunch of keys and a small box and $10 in bills, with change; finder will be rewarded. Mrs. Walter Scott, 302 Central Park West.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Small, female coach dog, two black spots, black coat, red border; reward, $5. 221 West 42d.

LOST—Nov. 23, Irish terrier, (red,) name "Bobs"; reward. Stiles, 462 East 7th St., Flatbush.

LOST—Small black and white spotted female dog; liberal reward. 221 West 42d St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Small chain bag; owner can have same by calling at office of Superintendent, James McCreery & Co., West 34th St.

FOUND, Dec. 7—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Bag, purse, book, newspapers, gloves, package yarn, key ring, bag oilcloth, pail. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Drawings, 3 umbrellas, case, purse, book, papers, blanks, gloves, photo, keys, jacket, underwear, shawl, rubber heels, meal, tin box, torch. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, 2 hand bags, spectacles, purse, beads, addressed package, gloves, belt, slippers, overalls, lace, neckpiece, zinc, music, box containing music. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Handkerchief, 2 umbrellas, switch, music book, shoes, book, apron, coat, satchel. SUBWAY—7 umbrellas, books, glasses, money, gloves, neckpiece, muff, grip, fruit, overalls, key, bottle of rum.

FOUND, Dec. 8—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Package.

FOUND, Dec. 8—ERIE R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City: 5 umbrellas, grip, button, book.

FOUND, Dec. 8—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply information desk, Hoboken, N. J.: 5 umbrellas, muff, lady's veil, 4 packages, pocketbook.

FOUND, Dec. 8—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply baggage master, Jersey City: Thermometer, 2 combs, razor, razor strop, belt, book, derby hat, pair rubbers, dress suit case, roll, 2 umbrellas, knife, pair shoes, overalls, hand bag. 23D ST. BOAT: 2 books.

FOUND, Dec. 8—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.: Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Package, veil, cane, slippers, bundle.

FOUND—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PLYMOUTH—Earrings, book, nightshirt, package, key, pair slippers, pipe, empty purse. S. S. RICHARD PECK—Knife.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKBINDERY.—Operators on point folding machines; steady work. Braunworth & Co., 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS.—Steady work, good pay. Duchess Qaulity Candy Co., 225 West 146th St.

CHOCOLATE and BONBON DIPPERS wanted; experienced. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

Require intelligent saleswomen, with or without department store experience, for the following departments: BOOKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, TOYS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, LEATHER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' WEAR, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING, SHOES, RIBBONS, PICTURES, CANDY, ART EMBROIDERY, VEILINGS, CHINA, HOUSEFURNISHING, SODA, ORIENTAL, CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, LAMPS, NECKWEAR, FLANNELS.

Apply by mail or in person to General Superintendent.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Require a number of bright girls over sixteen years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent of Wrapping, Subway Floor.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—Require the services of a number of competent cashiers. Apply by mail only, stating references.

CANVASSERS WANTED AT ONCE; $1.25 PER DAY AND CARFARE. APPLY AT 8 A. M., SIDE ENTRANCE. SURETY STAMP CO., 889 SIXTH AVENUE—ADAMS BUILDING, O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

EHRICH BROS.
require several experienced
CASHIERS,
Department store experience preferred, but not absolutely necessary; only experienced cashiers, however, who can furnish good references will be considered. Apply to Superintendent, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.

HOUSEWORKER.—By family of two, in apartment, a respectable young woman as skilled houseworker; must be good plain cook; wages $30. Address, with references, E. H. C., 163 Times, Times Square.

MANICURING.—Learners wanted; hairdressing, facial, scalp treatment; best instructions, day, evenings. 161 West 23d St.

PLEASANT work, spare time, easy money. Matthew Donovan Co., 1,441 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO.
require a number of saleswomen for various positions throughout the store. Apply at office of General Manager all week, from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO.
require a number of young women, 16 to 20 years of age, for positions throughout the store. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAK AND SUIT STORE. M. SCHULMAN, 55 AV. A.

SAMPLE HANDS, experienced on lingerie waists; steady work. Melba Waist Company, 65 Greene St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR JEWELRY, LEATHER GOODS AND SILVERWARE DEPARTMENTS. APPLY TO SUPT. BEFORE 10 A. M.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 22 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 55 W. Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Require experienced salesmen.

ALSO

CARD WRITER.—Can use an experienced card writer, having had department store experience. Apply by mail or in person to General Superintendent.

BOY.—Bright, active, for office work; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Write J. B., Box 2,125, New York.

BOY.—Christian, for office work; must write plain hand. C. E. H., Box 83, New York Produce Exchange.

BRIGHT young men, age 24 to 26, in a large concern, to assist in accounting work; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; exceptional opportunity for right man; salary to start, $21. Address Accounts, care Allen, 45 West 34th St.

ENGRAVERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require engravers on gold and silver; only first-class men need apply. Apply at office of General Manager.

ENGRAVER wanted on monogram and lettering on gold and silver ware. M. Straus, 408, 410, 412 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN to drum up work among real estate people, &c., for first-class jobbing plumber; salary and commission; experience not necessary. Write C. W., 203 East 48th St.

SALESMEN.—TWO FURNITURE AND FILING EQUIPMENT SALESMEN, PREFERABLY FAMILIAR WITH METAL LINE; SALARY BASIS; UNLIMITED FUTURE; CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. PHONE MADISON SQUARE 6740.

SALESMAN to sell high grade beef tea in cubes to saloon and hotel trade; big money to hustlers. Apply to Frederic Schwartz, 1,330 1st Av.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE ENGRAVER. APPLY TO SUPT. BEFORE 10 A. M.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED PACKERS. APPLY TO SUPT. BEFORE 10 A. M.

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Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

SWITCHMEN. — WANTED, EXPERIENCED STEAM RAILROAD MEN FOR OUT OF TOWN TO TAKE PLACE OF MEN ON STRIKE; ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN ACCEPTED; STANDARD WAGES. APPLY 129 CEDAR ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.

WANTED.—A strong, reliable, intelligent man in the mailing and shipping department of publishing house; must furnish best of references; permanent position with opportunity of advancement. O 147 Times Downtown.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AGENTS, decorators, peddlers, and stores, we are the lowest price house for paper Christmas decorations, bells, wreaths, garlands, pennants, streamers, and hundreds fast selling novelties; write for catalogue. Holiday Novelty Co., 87 Great Jones St.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035 Barclay.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants furnished short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay. Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, competent office assistants wanted, male and female. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, can secure permanent position by registering with Elsie Diehl, 99 Nassau St.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 134 West 134th St. 'Phone 5078 Morning.

Jussila Employment Bureau, 680 Lexington Av., New York. Telephone 4453 Plaza.—Swedish, Finnish, English, German, French cooks, butlers, parlormaids, chambermaids, ladies' maids, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, servants, private families.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

KEMPER WANTS well-recommended houseworkers, cooks, waitresses; German, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian. 615 Columbus Av.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

YORKVILLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted, Scandinavian, German cooks, waitresses, houseworkers; 'phone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—SAMPSON & NELSON
Employment Bureau, 412 4th Av.—First-class help, all nationalities, for private families; references investigated. Telephone 1868 Madison Square.

A.—A.—"PRACTICAL NURSES."
Trained nurses, male, female; nurse-companions and housekeepers; $25 to $75 month. MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6185.

BLOOM'S BUREAU, established ten years, furnishes Scandinavian help. 4887 Plaza; 747 Lexington Av., (59th.)

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; will assist with laundry; excellent references; city or country. Call Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., (38th St.)

HASTINGS' BUREAU.—Colored girls placed; references promptly investigated. 225 East 73d St. 'Phone 6551 Lenox.

HOUSEWORKERS—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4788 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, COOKS, laundresses, waitresses; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone—741 River.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

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Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining employment in exchange for room and board; can make herself generally useful as companion, chaperon, secretary, or invalid's attendant, and understands housekeeping perfectly; best references. R 101 Times, Times Square.

ADDRESSING wanted to do at home; accuracy and neatness guaranteed; reasonable pay; can deliver copy daily if necessary. Address R 97 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Educated young lady; reliable, thorough knowledge single, double entry, safeguard system, desires permanent position; excellent references. Bookkeeper, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER, DESIGNER.—Artistic, French, wishes work by day in first-class families; evening gowns. Mlle. Marguerite, 326 West 55th St. Phone 2097—Columbus.

DRESSMAKER wishes few more customers; home or out; Taylor system. Powers 124 West 63d St.

GRADUATE NURSE will take chronic or nervous case; reasonable. E. Richards, 161 West 106th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION. — By a widow, position as housekeeper or companion. Address Mrs. K., 77 West 124th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class hand laundress, competent all details; family washing. E. Nehls, 161 W. 83d St., private house. 'Phone 7322—Riverside.

PIANIST, 27, desires position in reliable place. R 16 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced; executive; capable handling correspondence without dictation; interview requested.. R 90 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Three years' experience, excellent education; transcribes rapidly, accurately, intelligently; understands office work thoroughly; unquestionable references; $12. Exceptional, 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience, seeks permanent position with established firm; A1 references furnished; $15. Miss Robson, 511 West 170th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, long law and commercial experience, seeks position with reliable firm. J. B., 1,225 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Six months' experience, educated, accurate, reliable; understands office work thoroughly; $8; best references. Miss Marion, 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, up-to-date; does well anything she attempts; competent. 189 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with high-class house; salary not less than $12 per week. Address Box 205 Times, 80 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires work; books opened, closed, systematized, written up, balanced, kept, part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square; telephone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT offers expert's thorough services; lowest terms; consultation invited. Commercial Accounting Co., 234 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT desires part time work; expert service; terms to suit. Qualified, 104 East 14th.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ALL AROUND OFFICE MAN and salesman, 23 years old; best references; travel or work out of town. R 105 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangement with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2471—Worth.

BRIGHT YOUNG SWISS, brought up in embroidery business, seeks responsible position. R 94 Times, Times Square.

BUTLER or BUTLER-VALET.—English; age 40; best American and English references; private family. G. B., 164 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (French,) competent machinist, careful, sober, wishes position with private family; highest city recommendations. Weber, 238 East 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; references. G. H. Smith, 659 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

CLERK.—Young man, 20, honest, ambitious, seeks position as clerk; general office experience; excellent references. Address O 146 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experienced directing publisher's card index and circularizing department, desires similar, literary, or secretarial position; French, German, typewriting; $18 weekly. P 89 Times, Times Square.

COOK or general houseworker; Japanese; has best references. Address M. K., 798 Lexington Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural and engineering; work for evenings at home. R 17 Times, Times Square.

DRIVER.—Young man as driver or porter in grocery business. Address Wm. J. Haveron, 61 East 133d St.

REAL ESTATE.—Position wanted by American, 28; full knowledge building business, estimating, &c.; capable superintendent of repairs. Builder, 263 West 125th St.

SALESMAN, established trade, Middle West, is open for popular line; dresses, suits, or skirts. R 104 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic young man, 26 years old and of very good habits, wishes to secure a position as a shipping clerk or as a tester in a cement laboratory; can give first-class references; would be willing to start for a low salary. John Keating, Box 130 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with good financial knowledge, speaking English, French, and German, desires evening position as private secretary or correspondent; would also undertake translations. R 106 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG, intelligent man, who speaks English, German, Hungarian, and several Slavish languages, wants any kind position. R 3 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, American, speaking fluent Spanish and Italian, wants position. R 108 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position at anything; references. J. W. Drennen, 498 West 133d St.

YOUTH, 19; office stock; 3 years' experience; good penman. Syday, 245 East 112th St.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—149th St., 540-546 West, near Broadway. Healthiest, prettiest, most convenient section in city.
"THE AUDUBON AND ANNEX."
(Main entrance, 542.)
A few bright, clean, and comfortably furnished rooms to first-class parties.
Rates $16 to $20 per week, including board for two.
Parlor dining rooms, (separate tables,) reception parlor, billiard room, accommodations A1. Illustrated Booklet on Request.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directors, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, (11th St.)—Desirable large rooms; front parlor; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; telephone.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; running water; table guests.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST.—Alliance House; smal family hotel; centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Parlor, with extension, suitable for laboratory; also large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Large second floor front; also medium-sized and hall rooms; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single clean rooms; hot water; telephone; "L," Subway express; reasonable.

76TH ST. 114 WEST.—Elegant large double room; also single room; Southern cooking; excellent table.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—A limited number of table guests desired; home cooking; private house service.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsome rooms, board optional; moderate; parlor for physician; telephone.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Attractive, light, homelike rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; telephone; table guests accommodated; references.

80TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very comfortable, medium-sized room; running hot and cold water; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Finest cuisine; medium-sized, spotlessly kept room; beautiful surroundings; refinement; reasonable.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone 2871 Riverside.

91ST ST., 20 WEST.—Large room; private bath; desirable two; hall room; table guests; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone. Park.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, all conveniences; good board; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; three rooms; conveniences; excellent cooking; near "L."

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; private house; modest; telephone; near subway, "L."

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Unexpected vacated private bath suite; other rooms; delightful dining room; refined service; permanent parties; references exchanged.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.,) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished; baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

120TH ST., 162 WEST.—House newly renovated, with several large and small connecting rooms, with bath adjoining; excellent home table; convenient to "L" and Subway; rates reasonable.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, also hall room; all conveniences; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large, comfortable room for gentlemen, every convenience, excellent table, hot and cold water; one block from Subway express station; private house. Phone 4678—Audubon.

AT 208 RICHMOND TERRACE, New Brighton, S. I., 5 minutes' walk from ferry, 40 minutes from house to Wall St.; private family; nicely furnished home; excellent table; good harbor view; two nice connecting rooms; also nice hall room; rates reasonable; must be seen to be appreciated; references exchanged. 'Phone 121 J Tompkinsville.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, 124th St.—Small refined family desires male boarders; references. Heyman.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 78, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms, well heated, board optional; near Subway.

25TH ST., 106 EAST, "The Walker."—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; superior board.

IRVING PLACE, 71. — Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths. Telephone 1978—Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,370, (90th.)—Desirable room, quiet, private house; two gentlemen; married couple; reference.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Desirable rooms; steam heated; private baths; river view; first-class table.

LIVINGSTON ST., 65.—Large and small rooms, well heated; two minutes to Subway.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient homelike; on Little Neck Bay. Easy commuting distance.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—A Room with Board in physician's family for invalid or nervous person. Telephone 4518 Lenox.

1.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; $30-$60 monthly; restaurant; Subway; elegantly kept. 22 W. 60.

12TH ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; steam, telephone; convenient to cars.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

19TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large furnished room for two ladies or gentleman; bath.

20TH, 48 WEST.—Nicely furnished large parlor, also bedroom; all conveniences; respectable, quiet; reasonable.

22D ST., 252 WEST.—Very desirable room for gentlemen with references. Walter, 2d floor.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST, near Hotel Astor.—Room with private bath; hall room; homelike.

47TH ST., 431 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, accommodate two or three; board optional; telephone.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; suites; steam heat; telephone; $3-$10.

55TH ST., 362 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; hot water, two closets; $8 each.

63D ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; bath; telephone; one, two gentlemen. Schneider.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; piano; telephone; central; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Private house; gentlemen only; dainty, comfortable rooms; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

69TH ST., WEST.—Newly furnished large room, southern exposure; spacious dressing room; two gentlemen, $12. Dunn, 217 Times, Times Square.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsome, large room; running water, bath; first floor; telephone; meals optional.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom; first-class apartment; all conveniences; corner Broadway.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms, refined house and neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; suitable two; telephone; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; beautiful suite or single; bright, cheerful rooms; electric light; high-class private house; references. 'Phone 7083—Schuyler.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly-furnished rooms, all improvements; private house; near Subway and "L."

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractive suite, with bath; will separate; also single room; reasonable; telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room, running water; first-class house; telephone.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, telephone; quiet private house; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Comfortably furnished second-story front room; southern exposure; private family; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful large room; bath adjoining; suitable one or two; private house.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; south, large, small; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

84TH ST., 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well heated; all conveniences; parlor dining room; telephone; reasonable.

84TH, 324 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; every convenience; between Riverside and Subway; reference.

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, also furnished rooms; second floor; gentlemen. Brennan.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Very comfortable, medium-size rooms, adjoining bath; modern apartment; $3. McGrath.

88TH ST., (570 West End Av.)—Private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 River.

90TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam, bath, elevator; near Subway; reference. Scofoti.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; southern exposure; board optional; Subway, "L." Powell.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Lovely, warm, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; select, convenient locality; telephone.

91ST ST. 31 WEST.—Desirable medium room; southern exposure; near "L" and Subway.

92D ST., 255 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; refined surroundings; apartment; telephone; near Subway. Wheeler.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room; heat, running water, large closets; private house.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Sunny front room, $5; hall room, $3; private house; telephone; "L."

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large parlor; also single room; adjoining bath; water; Subway; "L." Corwin.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Artistically furnished suite, private bath; board optional; gentlemen only; telephone; select.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Heated rooms, private house; $3; gentlemen; reference. Telephone 9021—Riverside Park.

111TH, 116 WEST.—To let, large and small rooms, bath; front and back parlor, private bath; suitable for doctor; "L," Subway.

113TH ST., 266 WEST.—Newly furnished room; gentleman or couple; private home; every convenience; convenient "L" and Subway between 7th and 8th Avs.

114TH ST., 508 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, well-lighted, large room adjoining bath, in elegant new high-class elevator apartment; suitable for a couple; also an exceptionally attractive smaller room for one. Apartment 62.

116TH ST., 218 WEST.—Room, 11x16 feet; light, heat; private hall; bath. Sloane.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Heated, clean; independence; bath, hot water; fine location; telephone; $3. Hudson.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Well furnished; telephone, electric light, elevator; privileges; gentlemen. Apartment 18; call evenings.

122D, 514 WEST, near Broadway.—Large room, southern exposure; electric lights; elevator. Kenyon.

170TH ST., WEST, second house east Amsterdam Av. —Attractive room; board optional; private family.

180TH ST., 700 WEST.—Differs from all other places; strictly private family desires four gentlemen in two large rooms, with exceptional table board; $12 each per week, including board; telephone; new, exclusive elevator apartment; new furniture; no section in New York is finer; Broadway 181st Subway; 30 minutes from Battery. Apartment 63. 'Phone —3577 Audubon.

ABSOLUTELY select, noiseless residential neighborhood, otherlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; desirable. O 113 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (Subway 86th St.)—Warm, comfortable room; connecting lavatory, bath; telephone; reasonable. Bowdoin.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 434.—Two connecting rooms; running water, bath, steam; $5; gentlemen. Norman.

CHARLES ST., 10, (6th Av. "L.")—Large rooms; 1 or 2 gentlemen; hot water; heat.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner 127th.—Beautifully furnished, high-class elevator apartments, four or six rooms; silver, linen; $12.50 weekly upward; also fine furnished rooms, $5-$6 weekly.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms, with board; gentlemen; convenient 72d St. Subway; reasonable.

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large, desirable sunny room in private house; neat, single room, $4.

60TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, warm front room; brass bed; for gentlemen only. Dr. Kennedy.

65TH, 158 EAST.—Nicely furnished back room, also two small rooms; steam heat, telephone.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

124TH ST., 325-331 EAST.—Neatly furnished front housekeeping rooms; running water; children.

LEXINGTON AV., 363, (Near 40th.)—Alcove; also back parlor; electric lights; every convenience; telephone.

Bronx.

201ST ST., 822 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; single rooms, double room; two single beds, bath; smoking room; breakfast served. Telephone 2370 Tremont.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 166.
Large sunny rooms, second floor.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 836.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; near Subway and car lines.

WILLOW ST., 42.—Very large and small rooms; references; telephone.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

An elderly gentleman, with best of references, wishes a large sunny room, comfortably heated, without steam or gas, preferably by open grate fire, with the privilege of bath, and within 10 minutes' walk of 23d St. and 4th Av.; prefers private house in a quiet location; willing to pay $7 a week, possibly more. Address, with terms, Clerus, Ph. D., 64 Times, Times Square.

Bachelor wants permanent room, Washington Heights preferred; must have heat, closet, running water, and reasonable price; without board or breakfast only. Room 26, 58 William St.

Unf

FIREMEN, TOO, READY FOR WAGE DEMANDS

Their Brotherhood Soon to Call on All the Eastern Railways for Advances.

WOULD SHORTEN WORKDAYS

List of Conditions Drawn Up for Presentation to the Roads at an Early Date.

Following its publication of the demands which are about to be made on thirty-two railroads in the territory east of Chicago and north of the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad by a combination of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, THE TIMES obtained information yesterday that demands of the same far-reaching character are now being voted upon by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, covering the same district.

A copy of the enginemens' demands is printed herewith, along with an extract from the confidential letter of instructions sent out to the lodges in the eastern district of the organization. This district is technically described as covering territory east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. No date is set for the presentation of the demands.

If a mapority of two-thirds of the lodges favor the demands, then the general Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Firemen will be directed to communicate with the general managers of the roads affected, and negotiations will be taken up.

Now that the firemen have taken up the agitation over wages and working conditions along with the conductors and trainmen, if not actively in co-operation with them, it leaves only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with its position undeclared. Inquiry yesterday in well-informed railroad quarters developed the opinion that the engineers, who have the most conservative organization of any of the railroad operatives, would not attempt to enforce a change in existing wage conditions.

The demands made by the firemen were decided upon at a special session of the Eastern Federated Board of the organization in Buffalo on Nov. 3, at which it was held, according to the confidential circular now being sent around that "the time was opportune for instituting a concerted movement for the purpose of securing the adoption of the rates of pay and rules governing working conditions herein enclosed."

Text of the Demands.

Under the heading "Rates of pay and conditions of employment for firemen employed on railways east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers," the demands are as follows:

Passenger Service.—On engines weighing 140,000 pounds or more, exclusive of tender, the minimum rate of pay for passenger service shall be $2.60 per day. On engines weighing less than 140,000 pounds, exclusive of tender, the minimum rate shall be $2.40 per day.

Through Freight Service.—On engines weighing 150,000 pounds or more, exclusive of tender, the minimum rate of pay for through freight service shall be $3 per day. On engines weighing less than 150,000 pounds, exclusive of tender, the minimum rate shall be $2.75 per day. On local freight, mixed, and pick-up runs the minimum rate shall be on all engines $3 per day. On work, wreck, ballast, filling, mine runs, circus trains, snow plow, pusher, helper service, through freight rates according to weight of engine will apply, except for Mallet articulated compound engines. On Mallet articulated compound engines, when used in pusher, helper, or other service, firemen shall be paid $3 per day of sixty miles or less, six hours or less. On grades or divisions of more than ten miles in length, relief firemen shall be furnished, and no fireman shall be required to fire for more than six hours or sixty miles in any twenty-four-hour period. Should a smaller class of engine be substituted for a Mallet articulated compound engine, after making one trip, or vice versa, the miles, hours, and rates of pay as applied to the Mallet articulated compound engine shall prevail.

Electrical Locomotives.—The differential rates of pay fixed herein for firing steam locomotives shall apply in every class of service when fixing the rate of pay of helpers on electrical locomotives. The minimum rate of pay in switching service shall be $2.30 per day of eight hours or less. When firemen are required to work more than eight hours in switching service, overtime shall be at the same rate.

Hostlers.—The minimum rate of pay for road hostlers shall be $2.60 per day. The minimum rate of pay for road hostler's fireman shall be $2.25 per day. The minimum rate of pay for hostlers employed in handling engines in and about the roundhouse and shop shall be $2.40 per day.

A Day's Work.—Ten hours or less, 100 miles or less, shall constitute a day's work in all classes of service, except as provided for in eight-hour yards, and on Mallet articulated compound engines. The time of firemen will be computed from time they are required to register at engine house or report for duty, and end when engine is delivered at point designated by the company.

OVERTIME CHARGES.

Overtime.—All mileage in excess of 100 miles made within a ten-hour period shall be paid for at mileage rates. All mileage or time made after the expiration of ten hours on duty shall be paid for on the basis of time and one-half, it being understood that the miles run and hours worked shall not be counted together, but where miles exceed hours miles will be counted, and where hours exceed miles time will be allowed on a basis of one mile for each four minutes. Less than four minutes will not be counted.

Terminal Delay.—Firemen shall be paid on a basis of one mile for each four minutes for all time consumed from time of arrival at final terminal until engine has been placed on designated delivery track.

Work Not Required of Firemen.—Firemen shall be relieved from all cleaning of engines, tanks, fires and flues, scouring of brass, painting of stacks, smoke arches, and front ends. Firemen shall be relieved from the placing on and the removing from entrances of all tools and supplies. They shall also be relieved from the cleaning and filling of all lamps, including the headlamp. Firemen shall not be required to throw switches or do any flagging, except in cases of extreme emergency.

Limitations of This Schedule.—Rates that are higher and conditions that are better in existing schedules shall be maintained.

Rules Governing the Application of Sixteen-Hour Law.—Firemen in road service shall not be tied up unless it is apparent that the trip cannot be completed within the lawful time, and not then until after they have been on duty fourteen hours. When firemen are tied up, deadheaded, or towed to terminal they shall be paid continuous time the same as if they were on duty. Firemen tied up in accordance with law shall not be required to watch or care for engine or perform other duties.

In so far as the demands relate to wages, the questions at issue will differ on the various roads. The rates requested for firemen are materially higher than those on some roads, above those now paid on others, and below the rates paid on the highest-paying roads like the Pennsylvania. The rates demanded for hostlers represent material advances over the present schedules.

RATES MUST GO UP IF WAGES DO

The Public Will Foot the Bill, Says President Brown of the Central.

President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, upon his return yesterday from the West, emphasized the fact that the railroads, if they must grant higher wages to their employes, must look to the public for higher rates.

"The labor situation in the East," said Mr. Brown, "has not developed very far as yet, but so far as it has gone it can be stated in a very few words. If it is true that there has been an increase in the cost of living since the general and very liberal increases in railroad wages made in the latter part of 1906 and early in 1907, then the men are justified in asking for some further increase at this time. If no such increase in cost of living has taken place then the men cannot expect more pay. The facts remain to be determined.

"But it cannot be stated too promptly or emphatically that any increase whatever in wages, no matter how large or small, is impossible without a commensurate increase in railroad rates. There isn't a railroad in the country that can afford to pay its employes more now without getting better rates."

Asked if the employes are likely to be asked to wait for higher wages until the railroads could put higher rates into effect, Mr. Brown replied:

"I can see no other alternative. This would not necessarily entail any serious hardship on the employes. The checking of rates and filing of tariffs could be completed coincidentally with the checking of schedules of pay of thousands of employes, and the preparation of revised schedules."

President George B Harris of the Burlington said yesterday:

"Business, generally speaking, is all right, but the railroad outlook is not encouraging. With the cost of all materials and labor making big advances, railroad rates have declined. I don't know what can be done about it. Rates ought to be higher, but no one has devised a way of raising them."

SAYS THERE'LL BE NO STRIKE.

Trainmen's Leader Thinks a Peaceful Settlement Will Be Reached.

James Murdock, Fifth Vice President of the Trainmen, left this city yesterday. When seen at the Grand Union Hotel, where he had a conference with several local officers, he said:

"It is true that we will make demands on the railroads for higher wages and better working conditions. But we will call them requests.

"But the demands will not be in effect," he continued, "until thirty days later on account of the clause in our agreement providing that thirty days' notice must be given on either side of a desire to change or end the agreement. After that there will be conferences which may last some weeks, so that we are a long way from a strike if there should be one, and I am certain that there will be none."

STRIKE SETTLEMENT BLOCKED

Employers Refuse to Deal with Waistmakers as a Union.

No progress was made yesterday toward settling the waistmakers' strike. The workers still held out for recognition of their union, while the employers were equally as insistent that they would consider no arbitration plan on such a basis. Marcus M. Marks, who, with John Mitchell, proposed the arbitration plan, said:

"I am quite confident that unless the union withdraws its provision that the arbitration must be based on recognition of the union, there will be no arbitration. That is a matter in itself to be arbitrated."

Miss Viola Pike of the Women's Trade Union League, at 43 East Twenty-second Street, was arrested by Policeman Pearsall yesterday morning on complaint of Morris Spiegel of a firm of waist manufacturers, at 179 Wooster Street, after she had asked the policeman to arrest Spiegel for calling her names. The policeman did not arrest Spiegel. But in the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Breen entertained Miss Pike's complaint against Spiegel, and he was arrested. Miss Ida Rauh, a lawyer, appeared for Miss Pike. The Magistrate discharged both prisoners after reprimanding Spiegel.

DYNAMITE USED IN STRIKE.

Non-Union Tin Workers Injured—Soldier Shoots at Striker.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, which has been in progress during the last five months in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, is assuming serious proportions. A house occupied by non-union men at Struthers was blown up with dynamite to-day. Three persons were injured. A soldier shot at a striker at Bridgeport, but did not hit him. Non-union men were severely beaten at Newcastle, Pa. The authorities at Wheeling and Martins Ferry are preparing for trouble that, it is feared, may occur at mills in that vicinity.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Dec. 3.—Two hundred militiamen are all that remain of the three regiments of troops called out for strike guard duty at the Aetna Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company here Saturday. Many of the militiamen were sent home to-day.

Quiet prevails about the tin mills. The strikers and their sympathizers failed to gather around the plant to-night on account of the cold.

The strikers are awaiting the outcome of the conference scheduled at New York between District Manager C. A. Robinson of the Aetna-Standard mills and the officials of the United States Steel Corporation. The outcome of the New York meeting, it is believed here, will be the operation of the plant on a non-union basis or its permanent suspension.

BRET HARTE'S DAUGHTER SUES

Seeking Divorce from H. I. Steele in the Colorado Courts.

John D. Sullivan of Yonkers, who has been appointed a commissioner to take testimony in the action begun by Mrs. Jessamy Harte Steele, daughter of the late Bret Harte, for divorce from Henry I. Steele, a Colorado mine owner, will begin his sittings here to-morrow.

The suit was begun in the Colorado courts. Mrs. Steele went to Yonkers recently, and Mr. Sullivan was appointed to take her testimony and that of friends here who knew of the trouble. Mrs. Steele was married when only 17 years of age. She bases her action on the ground of desertion.

Steele has brought a counter action, also alleging desertion.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30—50 Canal St.; H. Weinstein	Trifling
6:10—50 James St.; B. J. Spiroponaos	$50
6:45—285 Broadway; Child's Restaurant	$2,000
7:20—413 East 22d St.; Helen Fisher	$100
8:35—63 Reade St.; Union Pacific Co.	$25
9:00—2,320 Jerome Av.; owner unknown	None
9:45—1,701 3d Av.; George Selling	$5
10:30—28 W. 69th St.; Mrs. R. A. Goldman	$50
P. M.	
2:00—751 5th St.; M. Frank	$30
2:20—97 Monroe St.; R. Greenberg	Trifling
2:25—294 Monroe St.; R. Vanimsky	Trifling
4:40—2,879 8th Av.; C. Johanning	Trifling
4:45—96th St. and 6th Av.; owner unknown	Trifling
5:20—8 Minetta St.; Charles Hall	$150
6:45—115 Elizabeth St.; owner unknown	Trifling
P. M.	**Loss.**
7:00—501 West 145th St.; Robert Holm	$50
8:30—21 West 3d St.; Globe Shirt Co.	$5,000
9:00—444 Grand St.; unknown	$5
9:05—739 East 243d St.; Charles Hardte	$200
9:30—317 East 4th St.; A Moskowitz	$200

SO MUCH PER YARD

regardless of quality is the way we buy a fine tailoring stock such as that of George H. Hoyt & Co. of 36 West 34th St., also Pittsburgh and London. Our customers get the full benefit in Suit or Overcoat to measure, $25; their lowest price was $80. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz
GALLERIES
EXHIBITION OF
Paintings
By Miss Alice Worthington Ball of Baltimore
December first to fifteenth
15 East 39th St.
NEAR UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

MRS. SNEAD'S FAMILY FULL OF FATALITIES

Family Apparently Pursued by a Strange Fatality for Many Years.

BATHTUB VICTIM BURIED

Carried to the Grave Almost Unmourned, with Her Mother Still in Hiding.

The family of Col. Robert M. Martin, whose only daughter, Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, the victim of the East Orange bathtub tragedy, who was buried yesterday in Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, seems to have been followed by a strange fatality.

It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Snead was not the only child of this family to meet a tragic death. There was a boy, the first child of Col. Martin, who, like the daughter, was born at 37 East Thirty-ninth Street, this city. When he had reached the age of about 7 the boy had a fall down a long flight of steps, receiving severe injuries. Before many days brain fever set in, terminating in his death in two or three days.

Some doubt has been expressed in reports from the South that Mrs. Snead was the daughter of Mrs. Martin because through all the recent trouble into which her mother and sister have been plunged, and even yesterday, when the young woman was buried practically unmourned, Mrs. Martin has remained under cover. A reporter for THE TIMES, however, found positive evidence that she was Mrs. Martin's daughter, and that she was born in the East Thirty-ninth Street house, a few doors from Fifth Avenue.

There was also found yesterday in West Eighty-third Street, this city, a young woman who was at one time a pupil at the Nashville Female College, at Nashville, Tenn., familiarly known as Dr. Price's school, in which Miss Virginia Wardlaw, the prisoner, was then teaching literature, and Mrs. Snead had charge of the gymnasium classes. This old-time pupil declared that the woman charged with murder was regarded by all the pupils as being queer.

Two Letters Given Out.

In the hope of offsetting such views Lawyer Fort, her counsel, gave out two letters yesterday from his client to her nephew, Fletcher Snead, husband of the dead girl. Miss Wardlaw and Mrs. Snead in April, 1908, were in Christiansburg, Va., where the latter was recovering from illness and the grief occasioned by the death of her first born. Mr. Fort's stand is that no woman who could write such letters would commit murder. In the first letter, dated April 26, 1908, she said:

My Darling:

I send this line of deepest sympathy in your grief over the loss of dear little Mary Alberta [the dead baby.] Ah, precious child! you have had a full cup of sorrow—but your brave heart bears up under it all. I would gladly comfort you for the little one's death, but grief like that is healed only by the dear Father of all.

But be assured your tante ponders much over your life, your responsibilities and all the changes which have come to you. Stand fast, dear heart. Be true and faithful to your dear mother, your devoted grandmother, all the links of family life. I hope your next change will be to come to me and bring with you the others, and stop expense, live simply, and give our souls a chance to look upward.

This is the second letter:

My Darling: What a flood tide of loving sympathy flows to you this beautiful Sabbath afternoon, which is radiant with sunshine and cheerful with songbirds, butterflies, and blossoming trees. I wish you could sit by me in the perfect quiet and enjoy the restful stillness, the nerve-soothing beauty and calmness. Precious darling! My heart aches to comfort you and help you.

I would love to hold your dear head on my lap and run my fingers through your hair and so charm away brain worry or heartache or tired spirit. May this little word of tenderness help you to understand that your mother's sister is your own loving tante, true to you, dear heart, and longing to put some joy and sweetness into your life.

May fortune or fate—or better still, the Providence before us—give us the satisfaction of being together and proving in a daily companionship the fidelity and loyalty of our hearts to each other. Keep my place in your love ever open and warm, and love me always.

Under the searchlight turned on the Snead and Wardlaw families ever since the body of the girl was found, it became known yesterday that Fletcher Snead and the dead girl were secretly married in Louisville, Ky, about eighteen months before the public marriage on Jan. 13, 1908, in Jersey City, just a month before the birth of their first child. According to authoritative information, the first ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hodge of Louisville, and it is understood that the family has already taken steps to have a duplicate certificate of this marriage sent here for use at the trial.

Following the funeral of young Mrs. Snead yesterday, her mother-in-law expressed sorrow and resentment at the attitude of the public, as she conceived it, toward her family in this case.

"We have been cruelly treated," she said. "Our private affairs have been inquired into. It is all terrible."

Dr. G. M. O'Malley of 289 Carrington Road, Brooklyn, added his testimony yesterday to the light already thrown on the Wardlaws while in that borough, saying that he was called to 262 East Twenty-eighth Street, Flatbush, on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1 and 2, 1908, to attend young Mrs. Snead, then ill with tonsilitis. Otherwise she was in good health. He said he ordered the blinds closed, because Mrs. Wardlaw had cataracts on her eyes. He thought this explained the closed blinds and drawn curtains, which caused the next house they lived in to be called "The House of Mystery."

The funeral of Mrs. Snead consisted of a brief service in East Orange and the "Lord's Prayer," said by the East Orange Morgue keeper, Gustav Kunz, at the grave in Mount Hope Cemetery. Mrs. Snead, the mother-in-law, was the only mourner.

An Eccentric Family.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—All of the members of the family of Miss Virginia Wardlaw, who is held on suspicion in the Essex County (N. J.) Jail in connection with the death of her niece, Mrs. Snead, at East Orange, were looked on as eccentric during the time they lived in this State.

Following the marriage of the Sneads at Murfreesboro, Mrs. Snead's mother, Mrs. Carolina Martin, appeared at Murfreesboro. Her actions appeared so strange that it was thought her mind was unbalanced. Miss Wardlaw kept her in the attic of her private school for some time. She glared down at the girl students from the windows and many of them left the school in alarm.

It is believed here that Mrs. Snead's husband, Fletcher Snead, is not dead as reported, but that he is in hiding. He is wanted as a witness in the case of the B. W. Earthman Lumber Company. There are those here who think that the woman found dead in the bathtub of the East Orange house may not have been Mrs. Snead after all.

William Brantly Smith, now in Memphis visiting relatives, was born in Murfreesboro and knew Miss Wardlaw and Mrs. Snead well. He was in Europe a little over a month ago and thinks he saw Snead and his wife there. He refuses to name the place.

FREIGHT MOVED IN THE WEST.

Conditions on Roads Affected by Switchmen's Strike Are Better.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8.—The railroads affected by the switchmen's strike are moving freight in the yards and out of the warehouses, and reports from division points along the roads indicate a steady improvement in traffic conditions.

President Frank T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union declares that the railroads are making up trains of empty cars to convey the impression that freight is moving.

Charges of enforced detention of strike-breakers under lock and key, and under guard, part of the time, of armed men were made against the railroads by E. D. Carr of Toledo and J. B. Wilson of Duluth to State Labor Commissioner McEwen to-day. Mr. McEwen is investigating the charges.

Third Vice President Slade of the Northern Pacific Railway says that the new switchmen are housed in sleepers in the yards and are not restrained of their liberty. The charges, he says, are absurd.

LAFAYETTE-SAVAY BUSY.

Holds a Meeting to Plan for His National Civic Congress.

An organization meeting in connection with the National Civic Congress, which has been called by the American Civic Alliance, organized by N. Lafayette-Savay, was held last night at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Lafayette-Savay said that delegates from a number of States, appointed by the Governors and various civic organizations, were present, but gave no names.

A committee was appointed to arrange the proceedings for the congress. Among the committeemen named were Henry Clews, Edward Lauterbach, J. D. Beemer, Edwin Warfield, ex-Governor of Maryland; Hamlin Garland, Bion J. Arnold, J. S. Appel, Mrs. Waterman, Henry L. Doherty, J. W. Gilmore of Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Brown, and William West Shaw of the Chelsea Exchange Bank.

This committee will meet this morning to draw up a programme for the congress, which may get to work this afternoon.

Mayor Inspects City Charities.

Mayor McClellan made a tour of inspection yesterday of the institutions under the control of the Department of Charities, accompanied by Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. Before the present administration goes out of office many extensions and improvements will be begun by the department.

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AUTO CATCHES FUGITIVE AUTO

The Latter Ran Into Cab and Hurt New Training School Head.

John Haigney, the new Superintendent of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighteenth Avenue, was riding up the Ocean Boulevard in a cab at 10 o'clock last night when an automobile driven by Patrick Teman, of 241 Rutland Road, Flatbush, struck it in the rear, demolishing it, throwing out Mr. Haigney. He was badly bruised. Two of the ribs of John Schafer, the cab driver, were broken. The automobile did not stop, but started up the Boulevard at renewed speed, according to witnesses.

F. Herbert Stott of 987 Park Place, with another man and two women, was close behind in his automobile. He put on fun speed and managed to reach the Parkville Police Station, two miles up the Boulevard, before the escaping automobile reached there. His companions alighted hurriedly and Stott took aboard Sergt. Taylor and Policeman McDonald.

The Teman automobile had passed the station before the policemen were in the Stott car, so the chase was taken up. At the Park Circle, another mile or so ahead, Mr. Stott overtook the other automobile, and by crowding it to the curbstone compelled it to stop. Teman was arrested then.

Schafer, meantime, had been carried into a roadhouse near where the accident happened, and afterward was taken to the Coney Island Reception Hospital by Dr. Siebert, who said he might have a fracture of the skull in addition to his other injuries.

CARRENO A CONCERT FEATURE

Venezuelan Pianist to Play at Metropolitan Sunday—Next Week's Bills.

Teresa Carreno, the Venezuelan pianist, will be the feature of next Sunday's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. She will play the B minor concerto of Tschaikowsky and a group of three numbers: a Schubert "Impromptu," the Schubert-Liszt "Soiree de Vienne," and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." The singers who will appear at this concert include Mmes. Vera Courtenay, Berenice de Pasquali and Marie Mattfeld, and Messrs. Riccardo Martin, Allen Hinckley, Clarence Whitehill, Angelo Bada, and Umberto Sancarli.

The repertoire for next week at the Metropolitan will include performances of "Otello" with the usual cast on Monday evening; "La Gioconda" on Tuesday; the first performance this season of "Siegfried" with Mmes. Gadski, Homer, and Alten, and Messrs. Burrian, Whitehill, Goritz, Reiss, Hinckley on Thursday; "Tosca" on Friday with Miss Farrar and Messrs. Martin and Scotti; "La Traviata" on Saturday afternoon with Mlle. Lipkowska, and Messrs. Bonci and Forsell; and "Lohengrin" on Saturday night with Mmes. Fremstad and Wickham, and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Blass, and Muhlmann.

On Tuesday evening "La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be sung at the New Theatre with Mmes. Aida, Maubourg, Heliane, and Messrs. Clement, Duveaux, Duttiloy, Rossi, and Bourgeois.

Performances of "Divorce" Interrupted.

On account of the death of Levi Shaw, Mary Shaw's father, there was no performance of "Divorce" at the Lyric Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Shaw is prostrated by the shock of her father's death, which occurred only ten days after the death of her mother. Until she is able to appear again there will be no more performances of "Divorce."

George Melville Celebrates Birthday.

George Donald Melville, a member of the Hippodrome Company and once a famous clown, celebrated his fifty-third birthday yesterday. The clowns in the Hippodrome company gave him a supper after the performance last night. Mr. Melville made his first appearance as a clown when he was 6 years old. His father, James Melville, a circus clown and equestrian director, carried him into the ring, made up in imitation of the old clown. He has been in the profession ever since, appearing in many circuses and pantomimes. He originated the rôle of Pierrot in Hanlon's production of "Superba."

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To-day at 2, (operas)..Il Maestro Di Cappella, Rita Sacchetto-Cavalleria Rusticana
To-night, 8:15.....The Nigger
Fri. Eve., 8 (opera)..Czaar und Zimmermann
Sat. Mat., 2:15.....The Nigger
Sat. Eve., 8:15.....Strife
NEXT WEEK.
Mon. Mat., 2:30 (extra)..Antony & Cleopatra
Mon. Eve. (last time)...Antony & Cleopatra
Tues. Eve., 8.....Lyric Opera
Wed. Mat., 2.....Lyric Opera
Wed. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger
Thurs. Mat., 2:15.....Strife
Thurs. Eve., 8:15 (premier) School for Scandal
Fri. Eve., 8:15.....Strife
Sat. Mat., 2:15.....The School for Scandal
Sat. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger
Seats Two Weeks in advance reserved by mail, 'phone, or telegraph for ANY Performance. Drama, $2 to 50c.; Opera, $5 to $1.50.

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"THE LOTTERY MAN" BRINGS A HIT TO THE BIJOU.
Rida Johnson Young, by Her Witty Farce, Raises the Curse Which for So Many Weeks Has Lain Upon the Bijou—Cyril Scott Gives a Delightful Performance—Helen Lowell Keeps the Audience in Fits of Laughter and Both Ethel Winthrop and Louise Galloway Score Individual Hits—A Great Play for Fat Women of All Sizes.
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat. 2:15
GEORGE ARLISS in SEPTIMUS
LEW FIELDS HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LEW FIELDS AS OLD DUTCH
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS THE BELLE OF BRITTANY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
SAM BERNARD THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD.
BROADWAY THEA. B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THE MIDNIGHT SONS
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Prices: Gr. Opera, $5 to $1. Op. Comique, $3 to 75c.
To-morrow (Fri.) at 8. TANNHAEUSER; Mmes. Mazarin, Doria, Vicarino, MM. Zenatello, Renaud, Vallier. Lucas, Huberdeau, Scott, Venturini; Mlles. Vicarino, Severina, Gentle, Duchene; Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Mat., FAUST; Miss Garden, Mlle. Vicarino, Mme. Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Night (Comique), CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
SUNDAY, 8:30, Grand Operatic Concert.
NEXT WEEK—
Mon., TANNHAEUSER. (Regular cast.) Wed., LE JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME; Miss Mary Garden, MM. Renaud, Dufranne, Lucas, Scott, Huberdeau, Crabbe; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Fri., THAIS; Miss Mary Garden, Mlle. Trentini, Mme. Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Renaud, Scott, Nicolay; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Matinee, LUCIA; Mme. Tetrazzini, Mlle. Severina, Mr. McCormack, MM. Sammarco, Venturini, De Grazia; Dir., Anselmi.
Next Week's Sale Opens To-Day, 9 A. M.

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Now Crowding the Lyceum Theatre.

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LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK AT HUDSON THEATRE
The Detective-Thief Play, ARSENE LUPIN

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HITCHCOCK IN COHAN'S LAUGHING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN WHO OWNS B'WAY

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To-night, La Gioconda. Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Meltschik; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola, Begue. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. Ev., Il Trovatore. Mmes. Gadski, Flahaut; MM. Slezak, Gilly, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat.....Madama Butterfly
Sat. Evg.....Tosca
Sun. Ev., Dec. 12. Pop. prices. Grand Concert.
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Mmes. Courtenay, de Pasquali, Mattfeld; MM. Martin, Whitehill, Hinckley, Bada, Sancarli. Metr. Opera Orch. Cond., Mr. Bendix.
NEXT WEEK.—Mon. Evg.....Otello
Wed. Evg.....La Gioconda
Thurs. Evg., 7:30.....Siegfried
Fri. Evg., Tosca. Mlle. Farrar; MM. Martin, Scotti, Gianoli, Galleti, Devaux, Begue. Cond., Tango.

AT THE NEW THEATRE.
To-day Matinee, 2, Il Maestro Di Cappella. Mme. Gluck; MM. Pini-Corsi, Bada. Cond., Podesti. Rita Sacchetto in her Art of Dance. Cavalleria Rusticana. Mmes. Nori, Wickham; MM. Martin, Gilly. Cond., Tango.
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